

# THE PHILANTHROPIST.

N. W. corner of Main & Sixth streets, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

### JAMES BOYLE, Publishing Agent-

TERMS,-Two Dollars and fifty cents in advar Three Dollars if not paid till the expiration of the year. Letters on business should be directed to the Publishing Agent, those relating to the editorial department, to the EDITOR.

### ANTI-SLAVERY.

#### From the Emancipator. CORRESPONDENCE

Between the Hon. F. H. Elmone, one of the South Caroli na delegation in Congress, and JAMES G. BIRNET, one of the Corresponding Secretaries, of the American Anti-Slavery Society,

[Continued from last week,] "13. Are your hopes and expectations of success increased or lessened by the events of the last year, and especially by the action of this Congress? And will your ex-

rtions be relaxed or increased? ANSWER-The events of the last yearaction of the present Congress—are of the same character with the events of the eighteen months which immediately eded it. In the question before us, they may be regard s I would say-answering your interrogator generally—that, none of them, however impropositions to the cause of the abolitionists they may appear, to those who look at the subject from an opposite point to the one they occupy, seem, thus far, in any degree, to have lessened their hopes and expectations. The events alluded to have not come altogether unexpected. They are regarded as the legitimate manifestations of slavery, necessary, perhaps, in the present dull and unapprehensive state of the public mind as to hu-man rights to be brought out and spread before the people, ntly revolt against slavery itself

individual members. The Southern portion of the Amer. Church may now be regarded, as flaving admitted the dogma, that, Slavery is a Divine institution. She has been forced by the Anti-Slavery discussion into this position—either to cease from slaveholding, or formally to adopt the only alternative, that slaveholding is right. She has ch alternative-reluctantly to be sure, but subs and, within the last year, almost unequivocally. In defending what was dear to her, she has been forced to cast away her garments-and thus to reveal a deformity of which sh before, was scarcely conscious, and the existence of which others did not credit. So much for the action of the Southern Church as a body. On the part of her MEMBERS, velation of a time-serving spirit that not only yielded to the ferocity of the multitude, but fell in with it, may be reckthe events of the last three years. Instances of this may be found in the attendance of the "Clergy of all denominations" at a tumultuous meeting of the citizens of Charleston, S. C., held in August, 1835, for the purpose of the post-office and mail; and in the alacrity with which for the instruction of the colored people. Also, in the fact, that, throughout the whole South, church members are not only found in the Vigilance Committees, (tribunals organizin opposition to the laws of the states where they exist g with the merciless and the profligate in passin sentence in consigning to infamous and excruciating, if n nent, persons, by their own acknowledgocent of any unlawful act. Out of sixty persons of them a professed teacher of Christianity. A member of the committee stated afterward, in a newspaper of which he was the editor, that Mr. D. had not laid himself liable to found in the conduct of the Rev. W. S. Plumer, of Virginia. Having been absent from Richmond, when the ministers of the gospel assembled together, formally to testify their abhorrence of the abolitionists, he addressed the Chairman of the Committee of Correspondence a note, in which he uses this language—"If abolitionists will set the country in a blaze; it is but fair that they should have the first warming at the fire." Mr. P. has no doubtful standing in the Presbyterian Church to which be is attached-he has been regarded as one of its brightest ornaments.\* To drive the slaveholding church and its members from the equivocal the neutral, position, in which they had so long successful-ly defended slavery; to compel them to elevate their practice to an even height with their avowed principles, or to de-grade their principles down to the level of their known actice, was a preliminary, necessary in the view of aboli-nists, either for bringing that part of the church into the on action against 'slavery, or as a ground, for treating it as cenfederate with oppressors. So far, then, as the action of the church, or of its individual members is to be reckoned among the events of the last two or three years, the aboli-

tionists find in it nothing to lessen their hopes or expects 2. The Abolitionists believed from the beginning, that the slaves of the South were, as slaves, every where, unhapp because of their condition. Their adversaries denied it averring that as a class, they were "contented and happy." The abolitionists thought that the argument against slaver could be made good, so far as this point was concerned, leither admitting or denying the assertion. Admitting either admitting or denying the assertion. Admitting it they insisted that nothing could demonstrate the turpitude of any system more surely than the fact, that Man-made the image of God—but a little lower than the angels—crowned with glory and honor, and set over the works of -his mind sweeping in an instant from plane to planet, from the sun of one system to the sun of another even to the great centre sun of them all—contemplating the machinery of the universe, "wheeling unshaken" in the awful and mysterious grandeur of its movements, "through the void immense"—with a spirit delighting in upward aspiravoid immense — with a spirit delighting in upward aspira-tions—bounding from heaven to earth—that seats itself fast throne of God, to drink in the instructions of Infi Wisdom, or flies to execute the commands of Infinite Goodness,-that such a being could be made "contented and with "enough to eat, and drink, and wear," and shelter from the weather—with the base provision that satis-fies the brutes, is, (say the abolitionists) enough to render superfluous all other arguments for the instant abandonment of a system whose appropriate work is such infinite wrong Denying that "the slave is contented and happy," the aboli g that "the slave is contented and happy," the aboli-have argued that, from the structure of his moral nathe time of his mind—man cannot be happy in the fact, that he is enslaved. True he may be happy in slavery, but it is not slavery that makes him so—it is virtue and faith elevating him above the afflictions of his lot. The slave has a will, leading him to seek those things which the Author of his nature has made conducive to its happiness. In these things, the will of the master comes in collision with his will. slave desires to receive the rewards of hi own labor, the power of the master wrests them from him.

The slave desires to possess his wife, to whom God has joined him in affection; to have the superintendance, and sajoy the services, of the children whom God has confided to parents, that the habits of the fliat relation may aid in trainby the opposing will of the master preasing his claims with resistless power. The ties that Heaven has sanctioned and and and wife, of parent and child, are all sundered in a moment by the master at the prompting avarice, or luxury or lust—and there is none that can state ruthless hand, or say unto him, "What does thou The slave thirsts for the pleasures of refined and elevated intellect—the master denies to him the humblest literary acquisition. The slave pants to know something of that still higher nature that he feels burning within him—of his present state, his future destiny, of the Being who made him, to sent state, his future destiny, of the Being who made him, to whose judgment-seat he is going. The master's: interests ery, "No, Such knowledge is too wonderful for you, it is high, you cannot attain unto it." To predicate the happiness of a class of beings, placed in circumstances where their will is everlastingly defeated by an irresistible power the abolitionists say, is to prove them destitute of the sympa-thies of eur nature—not human; it is to declare with the Athrest that man is independent of the goodness of his Orea-tor for his enjoyments—that human happiness calls not for

\* In the division of the General Assembly of the Presby-terian Church, that has just taken place, Mr. P. has been elected Moderator, of the "Old School" portion,

appliances of his bounty—that God's throne is a nullity. himself a superfluity. But independently of any abstract reasoning drawn from the nature of moral and intelligent be--Facts have been elicited in the discussion of the point before us, proving slavery every where (especially southern slavery, maintained by enlightened Protestants of the nineteenth century) replete with torments and horrors ion that upheaves itself before the large portion of the intelligent mind of the country, that the om too emponent of the "oppressed," the "bowed down, —and "afflicted" the "oppressed," the "bowed down, —and consolation he has said, "Now will I arise—I will set him in safety from him that puffeth at him." state of the public mind has been brought about within the last two or three years, and it is an event which so far from lessening, greatly animates the hopes and expectations

3. The abolitionists believed from the first, that the tendency of slavery is to produce on the part of the whites looseness of morals, disdain of the wholesome restraints of law, and a ferocity of temper found, only in solitary instances in those countries where slavery is unknown. They were not ignorant of the fact, that this was disputed—nor that the "CHIVALRY OF THE SOUTH" had beco phrase, including all that is high-minded and honorable among men; nor that it had been formerly asserted in our national legislature, that slavery as it exists in the South produces the highest-toned, the purest, the best organization of society that has ever existed on the face of the earth." Nor were the abolitionists unaware, that these pretension echoed and re-echoed so long by the unthinking and the interested of the North-that the character of the South had been injuriously affected by them, till she began boldly to attribute her peculiar superiority to her peculiar institution, and thus to strengthen it. All this the abolitionists saw and knew. But few others saw and understood it as they did. The revelations of the last three years are fast dissipating the old notion, and bringing multitudes in the North to see the subject as the abolitionists see it. When "Southern Chivaly," and the purity of Southern society are spoken of now, t is at once replied, that a large number of the slaves show by their color, their indisputable claim to white paternity and that notwithstanding their near consanguined to the whites, they are still held and treated in all respects, as slaves. Nor is it forgotten now, when the claims of the South to "hospitality" are pressed, to object, because they are grounded on the unpaid wages of the laborer-on the robbery of the poor, When "southern generosity" is men-tioned, the old adage, "be just before you are generous," fur-It is no proof of generosity (say the objectors) to take the bread of the laborer and lavish it in ban-quetings on the rich. When "Southern Chivalry" is the me of its admirers, the hard-handed, but in working-man of the North asks, if the espoinage of Southern hotels, and of ships and steamboats on their arrivat at Southern ports; if the prowl by day and by night for the solitary he may be delivered over to the tender mercies of a vigilance committee, furnish the proof of its existence; if the unlaw ful importation of slaves from Africa\* furnishes the proof if the abuse, the scourging, the hanging on suspicion, withmary execution of slaves and of colored free ties and tortures to which citizens have been exposed, and the burning to death of slaves by slow fires† furnish the proof. All these things, says he, furnish any thing but proof of true hospitality, or generosity, or gallantry, or puri-ty, or chivalry. Certain it is, that the time when southern slavery received countenance in the North, from the supposed connection of "chivalry" with it, is rapidly passing a 'Southern chivalry" will soon be regarded as one of the byone follies of a less intelligent and less virtuous age-it will soon be cast out-giving place to the more reasonable idea, ser, to be scourged in the public square of Nash- that the denial of wages to the laborer, the selling of our felog of husbands and wives in each others presence, to compel them to unrequited toil-the deliberate attempt to exunguish mind and consequently to destroy the soul—and all this for money—is not only among the highest offences against God and Man, but unspeakably mean, disreputable and ungentlemanly. The impression made on the minds of the people as to this matter, is one of the events of attempt to extinguish mind and consequently to destroy the the hopes or expectations of abolitionists.

4. The ascendency that Slavery has acquired, and exer

cises, in the administration of the government, and the ap-prehension now prevailing among the sober and intelligent, irrespective of party, that it will soon overmaster the Constitution itself, may be ranked among the events of the last two or three years that affect the course of the abolitionists. The abolitionists regard the Constitution with unabated affection.
They hold in no common veneration the memory of those
who made it. They would be the last to brand Franklin and King and Morris and Wilson and Sherman and Hamilton with the ineffaceable infamy to attempt to ingraft on the Constitution, and therefore to perpetuate, a system of op-pression in absolute antagonism to its high and professed ob-jects, one which their own souls hated, and which their own practice condemned,—and this, too, when they had scarcely viped away the dust and sweat of the Revolution from their Whilst abolitionists feel and speak thus of our Con stitutional fathers, they do not justify the dereliction of principle into which they were betrayed, when they imparted to e works of their hands any power to contribute to the continuance of such a system. They can only palliate it, by supposing that they thought, that slavery was already a wanstitution, destined soon to pass away. In their time, (1787) slaves were comparatively of little value—there being no great slave-labor staple (as cotton is now) to make them profitable to the holders, † The circumstances of the country remaining as they then were, slave-labor—always and every where the most expensive—would have disappeared before the competition of free labor. They had seen, too, the principles of universal liberty, on which the Revolution was justified, recognized and embodied in one of the State-constitutions; they had seen slavery utterly forbidden in that of Vermont—instantaneously abolished in that of Massachusetts— and laws enacted in the other New England States and in Pennsylvania, for its gradual abolition. Well might they have anticipated, that Justice and Humanity, now starting forth with fresh vigor, would in their march, sweep away the whole system; more especially as freedom of speech and of -the legitimate abolisher not only of the acknow ledged vice of slavery, but of every other that time should re veal in our institutions or practices—had been fully secured to the people. Again, power was conferred on Congress to thought, at that time, to be impossible to maintain slavery as a system, on this continent,—so great was the havo: its abuses committed on human life. Authority was also granted to Congress to prevent the transfer of slaves, as articles of commerce, from one state to another; and the introduction or slavery into the territories. All this was crowned by the slavery into the territories. All this was crowned by the power of refusing admission into the Union, to any new State, whose form of government was repugnant to the great principles of liberty set forth in that of the United States. The faithful execution by Congress of these powers, it was reasonably enough supposed, would, at least, prevent the growth of slavery, if it did not entirely remove it. Congress did at the set time execution to the product of them. gress did, at the set time, execute one of them—deemed, at that time the most effectual of the whole—but, as it has turned out, the least so. The effect of the interdiction of the African slave-trade was not, to diminish the trade itself, or greatly to mitigate its horrors; it only changed its name from African to American—its profits from African princes to

\* Mr. Mercer of Virginia, some years ago, asserted in Con gress, that "Cargors" of African slaves were smuggled into the southern states to a deplorable extent. Mr. Middleton of South Carolina. declared it to be his be lief, that THIRTEEN THOUSAND Africans, were annually smuggled into the southern states. Mr. Wright, of Maryland, estimated the southern states. Mr. Wright, of Maryland, estimated the number at FIFTERN TROUGAND. Miss Martineau was told in 1835, by a wealthy staveholder of Louisiana, (who probably spoke of that state alone,) that the annual importation of native Africans was from THETERN THOUSAND to FIFTERN THOUSAND. The President of the United States, in his last Annual Message, speaking of the navy says, "The large force under Commodore Dallas [on the West India station] has been most actively and efficiently employed in protecting our commerce, IN PREVENTING THE IMPORTATION OF SLAVES, &c."

+ Within the last few years, four slaves and one citizen of color have been put to death in this manner, in Alabama, Mississippi, Missouri and Arkansas.

t The cultivation of cotton was almost unknown in the U. S. before 1787, It-was not till two years afterward, that it began to be raised or exported. (See Report of Secretary of Treasury, Feb. 29, 1836.)

American farmers. Indeed it is almost certain, if the African slave-trade had been left unrestrained, that slavery would, not have covered so large a portion of our country as it does now. The cheap rate at which slaves might have been imported by the planters of the South, would have prevented the rearing of them for sale, by the farmers of Maryland, Virginia, and the other slave-selling states. If these states should lirest form of oppression that upheaves itself before the be deprived of the profits of Commerce in slaves, slaver.

These facts have been so successfully impressed on a could not be supported by them for any length of time, o be deprived of the profits of Commerce in slaves, slavery to any considerable extent; they could not maintain it as an mical system under the competition of free labor. It is owing to the nonuser by Congress, or rather to their aithful application of this power to the other points, on which it was expected to act for the limitation or extermination o slavery, that the hopes of our fathers have not been realized: and that slavery has, at length, become so audacious, as openly to challenge the principles of 1776-to trample on most precious rights secured to the citizen-to menace the integrity of the Union, and the very existence of the

> were, at first, gradual, and for a long time, almost unnoticed; afterward, it made its way by intimidating or corruping those who ought to have been forward to resist its preten to the time of the "Missouri Compromise," by which the nation was wheedled out of its honor, slavery was looked on as an evil that was finally to yield to the expanding and ripening influences of our constitutional principles and regu-Why it has not yielded, we may easily see by even a slight glance at some of the incidents of our history, It has already been said, that we have been brought into ur present condition by the unfaithfulness of Congress, in not exerting the power vested in it, to stop the domestic "new States" into the Union. Kentucky made application in 1792, with a slave-holding Constitution in her hand .-With what a mere technicality Congress suffered itself to be drugged into torpor:-"She was part of one of the "Original States"-and therefore entitled to all their privilegss. One precedent established, it was easy to make another. Tennessee was admitted in 1796, without scruple, on the ame ground. The next triumph of slavery was in 1803, purchase of Louisiana, acknowledged afterward, even Constitution—and in the establishment of slavery throughout its vast limits, actually and substantially under the auspices of that instrument which declared its only object to be-"to form a more perfect union, establish JUSTICE, insure DOMES-TIC TRANQUILITY, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of Liber-TY to ourselves and our posterity."\* In this case, the violawas suffered to pass with but little opposition except from Massachusetts, because we were conand enlarged territorial limits.

The next stride that slavery made over the Constitution vas in the admission of the State of Louisiana into the Union. She could claim no favor as part of an "Original friends of freedom and of the Constitution according to its original intent, would have made a stand. But no: with he exception of Massachusetts, they hesitated and were persuaded to acquiesce, because the country was just about enering into a war with England, and the time was unpropiious for discussing questions that would create divisions tween different sections of the Union. We must wait till the country was at peace. Thus it was that Louisiana was admitted without a controversy.

Next followed in 1817 and 1820, Mississippi and Alabama -admitted after the example of Kentucky and Tennessee without any contest, Meantime, Florida had given some unasiness to the slaveholders of the neighboring states; and their accommodation chiefly, a negotiation was set on

Missouri waa next in order in 1821. She could plead no orivilege on the score of being part of one of the original tates: the country too, was relieved from the pressure of her conflict with England; it was prosperous and quiet, every eration of the claims of slaveholders to add props to their almost universally acknowledged and deplored by the South, and its termination (apparently) sincerely hoped for.† This management of its friends succeeded in blinding the confiding beople of the North. They thought, for the most part, that slaveholder was acting in good faith. It is not intended by this remark to make the impression, that the South had all along pressed the admission of the new slave states, sim-ply with a view to the increase of its own power. By no ans: Slavery has insinuated itself into favor because ts being mixed up with (other) supposed benefits-and be cause its ultimate influence on the government was nei-ther dreaded nor suspected. But, on the Missouri question, here was a fair trial of strength between the friends of Slave ry and the friends of the Constitution. The former triumph d, and by the prime agency of one whose raiment, the re nainder of his days ought to be sackcloth and ashes,-be cause of the present ills which impend over us, the disgrace he has continued on the name of his country, and the conse uent injury that he has inflicted on the cause of Freedon broughout the world. Although all the different administra ions, from the organization of the government, had, in the indirect manner already mentioned, favored slavery,—there had not been on any previous occasion, a direct struggle between its pretensions and the principles of liberty ingrafted on the constitution. The friends of the latter were induced to believe, whenever they should be arrayed against each other, that theirs would be the triumph. Tremendous er-ror! Mistake almost fatal! The battle was fought. Slavery emerged from it unhurt—her hands made gory—her bloody plume still floating in the air—exultingly brandishing he dripping sword over her prostrate and vanquished enemy. She had won all for which she fought. Her victory was omplete-THE SANCTION OF THE NATION WAS GIVEN TO

Immediately after this achievement, the slaveholding in erest was still more strongly fortified by the acquisition of lorida, and the establishment of slavery there, as it had aleady been, in the territory of Louisiana. The Missour owever, seems to have extinguished every thing like a systematic or spirited opposition, on the part of the free states, to the pretensions of the slaveholding South.—
Arkansas was admitted but the other day, with nothing, that leserves to be called an effort to prevent it—although her constitution attempts to perpetuate slavery, by forbidding the master to emancipate his bondmen without the consent of he Legislature, and the Legislature without the corsent of

\* It may be replied-the colored people were held as pro perty by the laws of Louisiana previously to the Cession, and that Congress had no right to divest the newly acquired citizens of their property. This statement is evasive. I loes not include or touch the question—which is this: loes not include or Had Congress, or the Treaty-making power, a right to reognize, and by recognizing, to establish had no claim or privilege, on the ground of being part of one of the "Original States," a condition of things that it could not establish directly, because there was no grant in the onstitution of power direct or collateral, to do so-and because, to do so was in downright oppugnancy to the great principles of the Constitution itself? The question may be sily answered by stating the following case;-Suppose law had existed in Louisiana previous to the Cession, by which the children—male and female—of all such parents as were not owners of Real Estate of the yearly value of \$500, had been—no matter how long—held in slavery, by their more wealthy land-holding neighbors;—would concress under the Constitution have wight the recognition. gress, under the Constitution have a right (by recognizing to establish for ever, such a relation as one white person un-der such a law might hold to another? Surely not. And yet no substantial difference between the two cases can be

† Mr. Clay in conducting the Missouri compron t necessary to argue, that the admission of M. as a slavehold ng state would aid in bringing about the termination of sla very. His argument is thus stated by Mr. Sargeant who re plied to him—"In this long view of remote and distant con quences, the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Clay) thinks sees how slavery, when thus spread, is at last to find its end. It is to be brought about by the combined operation of the laws which regulate the price of labor, and the laws which govern population. When the country shall be filled with inhabitanss, and the price of labor shall have reached a mininum (a comparative mininum I suppose is meant) free labor will be found cheaper than slave labor. Slaves will then be without employment, and of course with-out the means of comfortable subsistence, which will reduce their numbers and finally extirpate them. This is the argument as I understand it," says Mr. Sargeant, -and certainly an argument more chimerical or more inhuman could not have been urged by any one.

cess in every political contest with the people of the free olders are beginning now to throw off their disguise-to brand their former notions about the "evil, political and moral" of slavery as "folly and delusion" selves forever, by territorial power, against the progress of now demand openly—scorning to conceal that their objectis, to advance and establish their political power in the country,—that Texas, a foreign state, five or six times as large as all New England, with a constitution dyed as deep in slavery as that of Arkansas, shall be added to the

The abolitionists feel a deep regard for the integrity and union of the government, on the principles of the constitu-tion. Therefore it is, that they look with earnest concern on the attempt now making by the South, to do what, in good cause for the separation of the free from the slave despair. The alarm they sounded on the "Annexation' question has penetrated the free states; it will, in all probability, be favorably responded to by every one of them;— thus giving encouragement to our faith, that the admission of Texas will be successfully resisted,—that this additional stain will not be impressed on our national escutcheon, no his additional peril brought upon the South.

This the present condition of the country, induced by long train of usurpations on the part of the South, or by un-worthy concessions to it by the North, may justly be regarded as one of the events of the last few years affecting in some way, the measures of the abolitionists. It has certainly done so. And whie it is not to be denied, that many abolitionists feel painful apprehensions for the result, it has only roused them up to make more effectual effects for the

preservation of the country.

It may be replied—if the abolitionists are such riends of the Union why do they persist in what must end in its rupture and dissolution? The abolitionists, let it be repeated, are friends of the Union that was intended by the onstitution; but not of a Union from which is eviscerated and trodden under foot, the right to speak, to print, to petition, the rights of conscience; not of a Union whose liga-ments are whips, where the interest of the oppressor is the great interest, the right to oppress the *paramount* right. It is against the distortion of the glorious Union our fathers tionists are contending. In the political aspect of the quesion, they have nothing to ask except what the constitution may be restored to its pristine republican purity.

There is no just ground for apprehending, that by no means intended by this, to affirm, that the South, like a spoiled child, for the first time denied some favorite object, night not fall into sudden frenzy and do herself some har But knowing as I do, the intelligence and forecast of the lea such a crisis should come, be judiciously influenced by the existing state of the case, and by the consequences that would inevitably flow from an act of dissolution—they would not, I am sure, deem it desirable or politic. They would be brought, in their calmer moments, to coincide with one who has facetiously, but not the less truly remarked, that it would be as indiscreet in the slave South to separate from the free North, as for the poor, to separate from the parish that supported them. In support of these opinion

First-A dissolution of the Union by the South would n no manner, secure for her the object she has in view.— The leaders at the South, both in the church and in the tate, must, by this time, he too well informed as to the nathose engaged in it, to entertain fears that, violence of any kind will be resorted to, directly or indirectly. † The whole complaint of the South is neither more nor appliances that could be devised, to give greater life and pubicity to the discussion of slavery, none could be half so ef-ectual as the dissolution of the Union because of the dis-cussion. It would astonish the civilized world—they would nquire into the cause of such a remarkable event in its his ory ;-the result would be not only enlarged discussion of whole subject, but it would bring such a measure of con tempt on the guilty movers of the deed, that even with all the advantages of "their education, their polish, their munificence, their high honor, their undaunted spirit" so eld

\* Mr. Calhoun is reported in the National Intelligences as having used these words in a speech delivered in the Senate, the 10th day of January, "Many in the South once believed that it [slavery] was a

moral and political evil: that folly and delusion are gone; we see it now in its true light; and regard it as the most safe and stable basis for free institutions in the world."

Mr. Hammond, formerly a Representative in Congress from S. C. delivered a speech (Feb. 1, 1836.) on the ques-tion of receiving petitions for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia:—In answering those who objected to a slaveholding country, that it was "assimilated to an aris tocracy," he says-"In this they are right. I accept the erms. It is a government of the best. Combining all the dvantages, and possessing but few of the disadvantages of the aristocracy of the old world-without fostering to an unwarrantable extent the pride, the exclusiveness; the selfishness, the thirst for sway, the contempt for the rights o others, which distinguish the nobility of Europe—it gives us their education, their polish, their munificence, their high create an aristocracy-an aristocracy of talents, of virtue of generosity, of courage. In a slave country, every freeman is an aristocrat. Be he rich or poor, if he doe not possess a single slave, he has been born to all the and all its honors lie open before him, inviting his genius and industry. Sir, I do firmly believe, that domestic slavery, regulated as ours is, produces the highest-toned, the purest, best organization of society, that has ever existed on

That this retraxit of former follies and delusions is nfined to the mere politican, we have the following proofs: THE CHARLESTON (S. C.) UNION PRESERTERY— Resolved, that in the opinion of this Presbytery, the holding of slaves, so far from being a sin in the sight of God, is no where condemned in his holy word-that it is in accordance with the example or consistent with the precepts of patriarchs, prophets and apostles; and that it is compatible with the most fraternal regard to the good of the servants whom God has committed to our charge,"—Within the last few months, as we learn from a late. No. of the Charleston Augusta, passed resolutions declaring that slavery is a Civil stitution with which the General Assembly (the highest clesiastical tribunal. has nothing to do."

Again, the Charleston Baptist Association, in a memo-

rial to the Legislature of S. Carolina, say—"The undersigned would further represent, that the said association does, not consider, that the holy scriptures have made the fact of slavery a question of moral at all." And further, "The right of masters to dispose of the time of their slaves has been istinctly recognized by the Creator of a things."

Again the Edgefield. S. C. Association-"Resolved, hat the practical question of slavery in a country where the system has obtained as a part of its stated policy is settled in the scriptures by Jesus Christ and his apostles." "Resolved, that these uniform recognized the relation of master and slave, and enjoined on both their respective duties, under a system of servitude more degrading and absolute than that which obtains in our country.'

Again, we find in a state No. of the Charleston Courier e following:
"The Southern Church.—The Georgia Conference of the passed resolutions, declaring that slavery, as it exists in the United States is not a moral evil, and is a civil and domestic institution, with which Christian Ministers have nothing do, further than to meliorate the condition of the slave. ideavoring to impart to him and his master, the benign in nence of the religion of Christ, and aiding both on their

+ It is not, says Mr. Calhoun that "we expect the aboliti onist will resort to arms, will commence a crusade to deliver our slaves by force." \* \* "Let me tell our friends of the er from us, that the war which the aboli ists wage against us is of a very different character and far more effective—it is waged not against our lives, but our character." More correctly Mr. C. might have said against a system, with which the slaveholders have chosen to involve men, in a good cause, to maintain their steadfastness in opsition to an extensively corrupt public sentim purified and enlightened, bad one, against public sentiment next to impossible, if not quite so.

Another result would follow the dissolution :- Now, the abolitionists find it difficult, by reason of the odium which the principal slaveholders and their friends have succeeded ing to their name, to introduce a knowledge of their nciples and measures into the great mass of southern mind, There are multitudes at the South who would co-Now we cannot reach them—then, it would be otherwise. The united power of the large slaveholders would not be able longer to keep them in ignorance. If the Union were lissolved, they would know the cause, and discuss it, and

ion is, that she would be exposed to the visitation of real incendiaries, exciting her slaves to revolt. Now, it would dicate their rights by the massacre of their masters. Disolve the Union, and the candidates for "GLORY" would find in the plains of Carolina and Louisiana as inviting a theatre for their enterprise, as their prototypes, the Houstons, the rs, and the Sutherlands did, in the prairies of Texas or the forests of Canada.

A third reason why the South will not dissolve is, that the slaves would leave their masters and take refuge in the free states. The South would not be able to establish

cordon along her wide frontier sufficiently strong to prevent it. Then, the slaves could not be reclaimed, as they now are, under the constitution. Some may say, the free states would not permit them to come in and dwell among them. Believe it not. The fact of separation on the ground supposed, would abolitionize the whole North. Besides this, an economical point of view, the demand for labor in the western states would make their presence welcome. At all events, a passage through the Northern States to Canada would not be denied them.

A fourth reason why the South will not dissolve, is, that a large number of her most steady and effective population would emigrate to the free states. In the slave-selling states, specially, there has always been a class who have conser ed to remain there with their families, only in the hope, hat slavery would, in some way or other, be terminated.do not say, they are abolitionists, for many of them are It may be too, that such would expect com pensation for their slaves, should they be emancipated, and also that they should be sent out of the country. The parlso that they should be sent out of the country. ticular mode of emancipation, however crude it may be, that has occupied their minds, has nothing to do with the point

before us. They look for cmancipation—in this hope they have remained, and now remain, where they are. Take away this hope, by making slavery the distinctive bond of Union of a new government, and you drive them to the North. These persons are not among the rich, the voluptuous, the they are men of moderate property, of intelligence, of con-science—in every way the "bone and sinew" of the South ate, nor the despised, the indigent and thriftless-

A fifth reason why the South will not dissolve, is, her eakness. It is a remarkable fact, that in modern times. een united with countries that are free. Thus the West onies were united to England, France, Spain, Portugal and other states of Europe. If England (before her emancipaon act) and the others had at any time withdrawn the p tection of their power from their colonies, slavery would have been extinguished almost simultaneously with the knowledge of the fact. In the West Indies, there could between the whites and the slaves, from the multiplied at their rights by insurrection; and from the fact, that all their nsurrections had to be suppressed by the force of the mothcolonies dissolved their connexion with Spain, slavery wa abolished in every one of them. This may, I know ttributed to the necessity imposed on those states, by the wars in which they engaged to establish their independence However this may be—the fact still remains. The free ion are to the slave, so far as the maint nance of slavery is concerned, substantially, in the relation of the European states to their slaveholding colonies. Slavery could not, in all probability, be maintained by the

uth disjoined from the North, a single year. So far from there existing any reason for making the South an excep tion, in this particular, to other slave countries, there as circumstances in her condition that would seem to make he lependence more complete. Two of them are, the superior and the geographical connexion of the slave region in the United States, In the West Indies, in Mexico and South America the great body of the slaves were far below the slaves of this country in their intellectual and moral condiion-and their power to act in concert was weakened, by the insular fragments into which they were divided.

Again, the depopulation of the South of large numbers its white inhabitants, from the cause mentioned under the fourth head, would, it is apprehended, bring the two classes to something like a numerical equality. Now, consider the present state of the moral sentiments of the christianized and commercial world in relation to slavery; add to it the impulse that these sentiments, acknowledged by the South already to be wholly opposed to her, would naturally acquire by an act of separation on her part, with a single view to the perpetuation of slavery; bring these sentiments in all their accumulation and intensity to act upon a nation when one-half are enslavers, the other the enslaved—and what must be the effect? From the nature of mind; from the laws of moral influence, (which are as sure in their opera ration if not so well understood, as the laws of physical in fluence,) the party "whose conscience with injustice is opressed," must become dispirited, weakened in courage, and in the end unnerved and contemptible. On the other hand, the sympathy that would be felt for the oppressed—the comfort they would receive—the encouragement that would be given them to assert their rights, would make it an impossi bility, to keep them in slavish peace and submissi state of things would be greatly aggravated by the pecu-liarly morbid sensitiveness of the South to every thing that is supposed to touch her character. Her highest distinction would then become her most troublesome one. How, for instance, could her chivalrous sons bear to be taunted, whenever they went, on business or for pleasure, out of their own nits, with the cry "the knights of the lash !" "Go hom and pay your laborers!" "Cease from the scourging of husbands and wives in each other's presence"—"from attending the shambles, to sell or buy into slavery those whom God has made of the same blood with yourselves—your brethren—your sisters! Cease, high minded sons of the "ANCIENT DOMINION," from estimating your revenue by the number of children you rear, to sell in the flesh market!" "Go home and pay your laborers!" "Go home and pay your laborers!" This would be a trial to which "southern chivalry" could not with patience submit. Their "high honor," their "undauntet spirit" would impel them to the field—only to prove that in the "last resort of nations," something more substantial than mere "honor" and "spirit" is necessary to maintain it. Suppose, there should be a disagreement—as in all likelihood there soon would, leading to war between the North and the South? The North would scarcely have occasion to march a squadron to the field,— She would have an army that could be raised up by the millshe would have an army that could be raised up by the mil-ion, at the fireside of her enemy. It has been said, that du-ring the late war with England, it was proposed to her cab-inet, by some enterprising officers, to land five thousand men on the coast of S. Carolina and proclaim liberty to the slaves. The success of the scheme was well thought of.— But then the example! England herself held nearly a million of slaves at no greater distance from the scene of action than the West Indies. Now, a restraint of this kind of such a scheme does not exist. It seems plain beyond the ower of argument to make it plainer, that a natio the circumstances in which the South separated from the North would be placed, must be at the mercy of every free

There is abundant evidence of this. Our limits con There is audicant evidence of this. Our limits confine us the following—from the first No. of The Southern Literary Journal (Charleston, S. C.) "There are many good men even among us, which have begun to grow timid.—They think that what the virtuous and high minded men of the North look upon as a crime and a plague spot cannot be perfectly innocent or quite harmless in a slave holding

This, also, from the North Carolina Watchman "It (the abolition party) is the growing party at the North; we are inclined to believe that there is even more of it at the nge a wrong.\*

aration. Preparatory to such a moven le, that Union among the seceding states them-

selves should be secured. A general convention would be necessary to adjust its terms. This would, of course, be preceded by particular conventions in the several states.— To this procedure the same objection would apply, that has been made, for the last two or three years, to holding an anti-abolition convention in the South :- It would give to the question such notoriety, that the object of holding the convention could not be concealed from the slaves. The more sagacious in the South have been opposed to a convention; nor have they been influenced solely by the consideration just mentioned—which, in my view, is but of litle moment; but by the apprehension, that the diversity of ong the slave states, then entiment which exists an would be manifested to the country; and that the slavehol-ding interest would be found deficient in that harmony,

which, from its perfectness heretofore, has made the slave

which from its perfectness heretofore, has made the slave-holders so successful in their action on the North.

The slaveholding region may be divided into the farming and the planting—or the slave-selling and the slave-buying districts. Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri and East Tennessee constitute the first. West Tennessee is somewhat equivocal. All the states south of Te belong to the slave-buying district. The first, with but few exceptions, have from the earliest times, felt slavery a reproach to their good name-a drawback on their advan nent, at some period, to be cast off, This sentiment, had t been at all encouraged by the action of the ernment, in accordance with the views of the conve that formed the constitution, would, in all probability, by this time, have brought slavery in Maryland and Virginia an end. Notwithstanding the easy admission of slave states into the Union, and the yielding of the free states whenever they were brought in collision with the South, have had a strong tendency to persuade the farming slave states to continue their system, yet the sentiment in favor Proof, encouraging proof of this, is found in the present attitude of Kentucky. Her legislature has just passed a law, proposing to the people, to hold a convention to alter the constitution. In the discussion of the bill, slavery as onnected with some form of emancipation, seems to

nals too, that are opposed to touching the subject at all, de clare that the main object for recommending a convention was to act on slavery in some way. Now, it strikes me, that it would be in vain for the plan ting South to expect, that Kentucky or my other of the would unite with her, in making slavery the perpetual bond of a new political organization. If they tion, they could not be expected to enter on another, where these inconveniences would be inconceivably multiplied and aggravated, and by the very terms of their new contract pe

constituted the most important element. The public Jour-

This letter is already so protracted, that I cannot stop here to develop more at large this part of the subject. one acquainted with the state of public sentiment, in what I have called, the "farming" district, it needs no further de-There is not one of these states embraced in it, that would not, when brought to the test, prefer the privi-leges of the un on to the privilege of perpetual slaveholding. And if there should turn out to be a single desertion in this

matter, the whole project must come to nought.

But laying aside all the obstacles to union among the se eding states, how is it possible to take the first step to actual separation? The separation, at the worst can only be political. There will be no chasm—no rent made in the earth between the two sections. The natural and ideal boundaries will remain unaltered. Mason and Dixon's line will no become a wall of adamant that can neither be undermined nor surmounted. The Ohio river will not be converted int flame, or into another Styx, denying a passage to every living

Besides this stability of natural things, the multiform in rests of the two sections would, in the main, continue as they are. The complicate ties of commerce sould not be suddenly unloosed. The bread-stuffs, the beef, the p the hats, the shoes, the socks, the "horn flints and bark nutmegs," the machinery, the sugar-kettles, the cotton-gins the axes, the hoes, the drawing-chains of the North, would be as much needed by the South, the day after the separation as the day before. The newspapers of the North—its Magazines, its Quarterlies, its Monthlies, would be more sought after by the readers of the South than they now are; and the southern journals would become doubly interesting to us.
There would be the same lust for our northern summers and your southen winters, with all their health-giving influenand of being given in marriage that now exist between this long threatened separation is to begin; and if the place of beginning could be found, it would seem like a poor exchange for the South, to give up all these pleasant and profitable relations and connexions for the privilege of enslaving an

equal number of their fellow-creatures.

Thus much for the menace, that the "UNION WILLS BE DISSOLVED" unless the discussion of the slavery question b

stopped.

But you may reply, "Do you think the South is not in But you may reply, "No you think the court is not in earnest in her threat of dissolving the Union?" I rejoin—she pursues a perfectly reasonable course (leaving out of view the justice or morality of it.)—just such a course as I should expect she would pursue, emboldened as she must be by her pect she would pursue, emoldened as she must be by her multiplied triumphs over the North by the use of the same weapon. "We'll dissolve the Union!" was the cry, "un-less Missouri be admitted!!" The North were frightened, and Missouri was admitted with SLAVERY engraved on her forehead, "We'll dissolve the Union!" unless the In-dians be driven out of the South!! The North forgot her treaties, parted with humanity, and it is done-the ess Indians are forced to "consent" to be driven out, or they are left unprotected, to the mercies of southern land-jobbers and gold-hunters. "We'll dissolve the Union! If [established at her own suggestion] "be not repealed or modified so that our slave-labor may compete your free labor." The Tariff is accordingly modified t the South, "We'll dissolve the Union!" unless the freedom of speech and the press be put down in the North!!— With the promptness of commission merchants, the alternative is adopted. Public assemblies met for deliberation are assailed and broken up at the North; her citizens are stoned assailed and broken up at the Notte; her streets of her cities; her presses are attacked by mobs, instigated and led on by men of influence and character; whilst those concerned in conducting them are compelled to fly from their homes, pursued as if they are sacrificed to appease the southern divinity. "We'll dissolve the Union" if slavery be abolished in the District of dissolve the Union is stavery be accessed in the District of Columbia! The North, frightened from her propriety, declare that slavery ought not to be abolished there now.—
"We'll dissolve the Union!" if you read petitions from your constituents for its abolition, or for stopping the slavetrade at the Capital, or between the states. Fifty northern representatives respond to the cry, down, then, with the might or peririon!! All these assaults have succeeded, RIGHT OF PETITION!! All these assaults have succeeded, because the North has been frightened by the war-cry, "WE'LL DISSOLVE THE UNION!"

After achieving so much by a process so simple, why should not the South persist in her course when she strives for further conquest? No other course ought to be expected from her, till this has failed. And it is not at all improbable, that she will persist, till she almost persuades herself that she is serious in her menace to dissolve the Union. She may, in her eagerness, even approach so near the verge of dis-solution, that the earth may give way under her feet and she be dashed in ruins in the gulf below.

Nothing will more surely arrest her fury, than the firm array of the North, setting up anew the almost forgotten principles of our fathers, and saying to the "dark spirit of (Concluded on Fourth Page.)

· Governor Hayne, of S. C. spoke in high terms a few years sgo, of the ability, that the South would possess in a military point of view, because her great wealth would en-able her at all times, to command the services of mercenary able her at all times, to command the services of mercenary troops. Without stopping to dispute with him, as to her comparative wealth, I would remark, that he seemed entirely to have overlooked this truth—that whenever a government is under the necessity of calling in foreign troops, to keep in subjection one half the people, the power of the government has already passed jate the hands of the Protectors. They can and will of course, set with that party which will heat subserve their purpose.

† Senator Preston's Rail Road speech, delivered at Cole bia, C., in 1836.

livered in the chapel of Lane Theological Seminary March 1838 by J. Blanchard.

I. PRACE, like pure joy or perfect health, is state of unconsciousness. As we know not our health till we are sick; so we know not our peace till it is broken. Like a well fitted garment, it sets so easy and so close, that we do not know when we are in it, but we suffer immediately when it is torn or taken away. It implies exemption from inquietude rather than possession of d lights and its principles, like all the passive vires, are hard to practice and difficult to praise. re is nothing in them which seizes on the fancy, enkindles the imagination, overwhelms the mind and leads captive the whole man.

War, shaking his bloody trident, at whose vibrations the guilty nations and proud monarchs tremble in their stong holds:—Mercy stooping from Heaven to bind up the heart that is broken with her soft hand, and soothing the sorrows of the wretched with sweet face full of smiles and her sweet voice full of love :- Justice, with calm eye weighing all human actions in his balances, con demning the guilty that the innocent may not suffer, and giving one over to punishment that ten thousand may be safe:—all these may be bodied forth in qualities so substantial that the eye may almost detect; the hand may almost feel them.

But it is not so easy to personify PEACE. She seems enthroned in vacuum, and robed in simple white. Her commands all begin with "thou shalt Her constitution is a cluster of negatives. Her policy, a system of neutrality, her sceptre a simple olive-branch, and her diadem a crown of

All things in her realm are stamped with the qualities of their prince. Her glorious achievments stand in calamities never suffered; and in the story of troubles never felt. Her music is the voice of silence: and every motion throughout her domain is easy as the gentle undulations on the breast of innocence asleep. The features of her landscape are neither bold nor irregular nor wild nor fantastic. There is neither ravine, cliff. promontory, precipice, cataract, wind, stormlightning, nor earthquake. There is neither the scream of the eagle nor the shriek of the vulture. The dove is undisturbed in her groves, and the lamb feeds quietly in her meadows and the all-pervading spirit of the place so penetrates and harmonizes all things above, around, and beneath, that each individual though perfect in its functions and in its sphere, so sympathises with every other that all seem but parts of one symmetrical whole whose connection is so perfect, that the throb of an insect's heart is felt and answered from the remotest star!

#### POLITICAL ACTION.

The following article was prepared, as will be seen, at the request of the Executive Committee. It was submitted, during our late Convention, to the Committee on Political Action. They thought it an able report, and in the main, correct in its views. Nevertheless, there were several parts of it which, they supposed, would encounter much opposition in the Convention, and occasion so much discussion as to prevent the transaction of a great deal of other important business. It was concluded, therefore, to submit to the meeting a series of such resolutions as would be likely to secure a prompt and unanimous vote; and to hand over the following report to the Editor of the Philanthropist to be published on his own respon-

The report we most cheerfully publish, although there are a few positions in it to which we would canting professions of the boasted democracy of except. It contains a great amount of truth, and this guilty nation. Our noble enterprise would be is written with a vigorous pen. No one can read it without being pleased and profited by it.-ED.

As the political action of every citizen, must bear either in favor of or against one of the organized political parties of the day, it becomes proper to examine the nature of a political party, in order that conscientious men may know whether it be right or not, to uphold any such organization.

This examination is the more necessary, as every man is a politician, and nearly every man a partisan, insomuch, that whatever may be one's notions of right in the abstract, his conduct is liaand feelings. Thus, the religion, ethics, and litethe vices of political expediency.

A political party is a body of men organized under a specific name, for the purpose of obtaining from the citizens, the power to make and admin-

A party then, compared with the people, is a small body, composed of those who are struggling to hold on to, or to get, the offices and emoluments of government. These are the ends of every political party. Its professions of attachment to the liberties of the people, its pretended love of justice and humanity, are not essential attributes of party; they are mere instruments, by which it perates on the ignorance, credulity, cupidity and prejudices of the people, in order to accomplish end of its existence, the possession of political power. A party, therefore, can never be devoted to Justice, Truth, and Benevolence, as the object of its organization; and whatever may be professed devotion to these, it must in the nature of things be merely as a means to a selfish and corrupt end. Should it be urged that a party may desire political power as a means of advancing the true interests of the people, it may be un-answerably replied, that the honors and emoluments of office, are motives of such resistless force, as to sway the entire energies of the human soul, and bear the most despotic rule over minds where benevolence has no lodgment. There alpower and wealth, for their own sake alone; and such men will constitute the political party, while the pious and benevolent will be left to toil for the weal of their race, without the aid of such dangerous auxiliaries as wealth and power. Besides, if the extent of its means, without the possession of political power. But what party in all its boundless devotion to the interests of the "dear people," ever risked a single ballot in reforming the morals best energies to stop the tide of reform, when or his conscience.

there was hope of increased popularity by the base Will abolitionists

If the lands, and homes of the poor Indian are to be taken, and he driven from his country and the graves of his fathers, to gratify the wolfish rapacity of a state, or section of country, what party has not sold itself to do the guilty deed? If a low

the oppressed, the outcast, and the wretched, more appropriately belongs to the (so called) fanatic, and the madman. Finally, where is the party which is not the pander to the lowest vices, the most grovelling prejudices, and the grossest igr-orance of the people? To win the people for itself, and to impair their confidence in the hated rival, is the daily employment of every party: in the sweat of this labor, it eats its daily bread. This is the warfare of its pilgrimage, and the weapons of this warfare are slander and denunciation. These are the party sword and battle-axe, and the most ex-

If this be a true likeness of our organized parties (and who can gainsay it,) how ought we as abolitionists, to pray to be delivered from the body of this death.

These are our views of the organized political parties of our country at this time, and the important inquiry comes up, How ought abolitionists to view of such unquestioned facts.

There are but three courses for us to pursue .-To adhere to the present parties, according to our individual preferments.—to organize ourselves into distinct party; or to withdraw from all party attachments, and to give our suffrages only to such friends of human rights, as we may discover from their willingness to disclose to us their political

We see no good to result from an adherence to the parties of the day .- By so doing, we hold no motive for their reformation, we but constitute another ingredient in the heterogeneous mass of party corruption. Partisans care nothing for the private and speculative views of those who confer on them political power. A subject of the autocrat of Russia, or a slave of the Sultan is, equally with the enlightened citizen, embraced in the folds of their ample charity. But more, our abolitionism is a vain thing, a rank weed of hypocrisy, if it demands no guarantees for our own liberty, and no regard for the sufferings of the fettered slave. This breaking up of party connections, will, no doubt, be to many "as the giving up of the Ghost," but reason and Revelation teach us, that it is better to do do righteousness, however painful the effort, than to "enjoy the pleasures of sin for a season." And, let every abolitionist remember, that to trample on the right of petition, and to set at naught the liberty of speech and the press, is treason against American liberty,-whether the deed be done by a Webster, a Clay, a Van Buren, or a Harrison; -and whether it be done by open attack, or by basely shrinking from their defence in the hour of peril: let him remember that the anguish of the stricken captive is not the less, because his fetters are riveted by the open violence of one, or the crafty Jesuitism of another of these candi-

dates for popular favor. But shall we organize ourselves into a political party? If the views of party taken above, be correct, then no considerations of policy or expediency, should for one moment, bias the abolitionists towards its adoption. It should be rejected at once and forever, as the perversion of all moral principle and the destruction of all that is pure and excellent in our glorious enterprise. The only result we could rationally anticipate would be, that broken-down, disappointed politicians, and castoff demagogues throughout the land, would, at once be transformed into the most boisterous advocates of liberty. The hopes of obtaining political distinction by this new and untried experiment, would bring to our ranks men, whose soulless rant for freedom would be the most biting sarcasm upon our principles, as it is now upon the advocated on mere party grounds; the falsehood, violence, and sycophancy of party would be substituted for reason, truth, and christianity. The confidence of the people in the honesty of our professions would be justly annihilated at a blow; and the virtuous and disinterested of our friends would shrink from us as from a moral pestilence. Thus would vanish the only rational effort at emancipation, in the fumes and poisoned vapors

of political effervescence. The worst passions of the slaveholder would be excited to terrible activity, by the reckless measures which mere partisans would adopt, and the agitation of the question might prove to be matter of serious concernment to the peace of the counble to be greatly modified by his partisan views try. Let the unprincipled demagogues of a political faction become the advocates of liberty in the rature of the nation, are more or less tainted with face of slavery itself, and where is the guarantee that the slaves might not be encouraged to take their emancipation into their own hands, and thus the bug-bear of insurrection become a terror of

> Abolitionists ought not, therefore, to desire, as an instrument of emancipation, a power which tempts to the uttermost the worst propensities of a corrupted nature.—And, what is conclusive on this subject, is, that emancipation must be effected by the blessing of God on human effort; and He has never worked any great and glorious reform by the instrumentality of potentates and nobles.
> Abolitionists, who aspire to political power as an instrument of reform, "know not what spirit they are of." If then, we are not to adhere to our present party preferences, and are not to organize a distinct party, then there remains for us but one course, and that is to withdraw from all party ties. and to sustain no man for president of the United States, or for govornor of the State, or for Congress, or to the General Assembly, who is not willing to pledge himself in practice, to the principles of the Declaration of Independence.

The justice and wisdom of this course, are obvious. A party is supremely selfish, and consequently cowardly; it will risk nothing because it dare not. A band of men therefore, like the abolitionists, attached to no party, pledged to no candidate, will hold the balance of power between the ways will be men who hunger and thirst after contending factions. Neither of them will dare slight our views. They may affect to hate us; but they are supremely selfish, and their hatred of abolitionism will be swallowed up in their thirst for power. Neither party will dare bring out candidates for office obnoxious to the abolitionists, for a party sought power only as an instrument of good, it would labor in the cause of humanity, to versal liberty. We shall, in some measure even reform corrupted politicians themselves, and thus

do the country incalculable service. There is another course which abolitionists may of the people, though such a reform would be of more value, than all the benefits pretended to be conferred on them, by all the demagogues of the conferred on them, by all the demagogues of the and surely no friend of the suffering, bleeding teeming nation? What party has not devoted its slave, will dare answer such a charge to his God,

Will abolitionists take the only rational or jus course, that of interrogating candidates for office?
What to us is the elevation of any man to office, only as liberty and justice have gained friends and advocates? What have we to do with men, high in favor and power, only as the instruments of emancipating the poor, down-trodden, degraded slave, of this land of liberty? Away then, with and despicable prejudice against the colored race demand that they be removed from the land of their birth,—from the light of civilization, and a knowledge of the way of salvation by a crucified Redeemer, to a land of ignorance and superstition; a land of pestilence and death, what party has interposed to save them? If popularity is to be gained by suppressing the liberty of speech and of the press, and by murdering the advocates of universal liberty, where is the political party on

African is a man, and as such entitled to the same protection of just and humane laws, as their noble selves, to be winked at because they are great mens But if these men know these truths, and knowing still disregard them, will their greatness sanctify their iniquity in the eyes of abolitionists? But i they do not know these truths, in what respect are they great men, but in the greatness of their stupidity? The truth is, our great men have been surfeited with the sweet-cake and plumb-pudding of government-patronage, until they have become spoiled children; and in every instance where they have undertaken to deal with the intractable subject pert in the use of these are the demi-gods of of abolitionism, they have manifested the pouty petulance of an over-grown baby, spoiled by in ulgence.

Brethren in the glorious cause of human rights. he liberties of mankind have been offered by hecatombs, to gorge the rapacity of great men. Let the abolitionists of the United States show to the world that American liberty is not deposited for act as citizens, and friends to universal liberty, in safe keeping in the hands of our great men, but that it burns anunquenchable fire in the hearts of it not a shame then; is it not disgraceful, to say,

In conclusion, your Committee would offer the following resolution.

Resolved, 'That as abolitionists, we will not or ranize ourselves into a political party, nor will we give countenance to any such organization, let it come from what quarter it may, nor will we lend ourselves to subserve the designs of any organized political party, but that we will withhold our suffrages from any candidate for office known to be inimical to the immediate abolition of slavery, by those having constitutional power so to do, and will give our suffrages to none but such men as have the independence to answer such questions as our friends may put to them touching their views on the subject of American Slavery.

Let it be understood, we repeat, that for this report and this resolution, no one is responsible but the individual author of them .- ED. PHIL.

The Ladies in attendance at our anniversary beonging to anti-slavery societies, held a separate meeting, at which the following proceedings took place.—Ed. Phil.

Proceedings of the Convention of Women held in connection with the annual meeting of the Ohio State Anti-Slavery Society, convened at the Granville May 31st, 1838.

Meeting was opened with prayer by Sarah Dugdale. Proceeded to organize by calling Elizabeth Borton to preside. Clarrissa Wright and the Convention.

The object and design of the meeting were stated in a short address by the President, after which the following resolution was presented and some interesting and appropriate remarks made in support of it by Augustus Wattles.

Resolved. That while we view with pleasur the efforts made by colored people for the support of their own schools, the magnitude and importance of the work require that our exertions in their hehalf should be increased rather than diminished. The resolution passed unanimously .-The two following resolutions were then adopted

Resolved, That we recommend to the Female societies of each county that they select some particular school, and pledge themselves to procure and support a teacher the coming year, and that their Secretary send in a report at the next annual Convention.

Resolved, That the form of petition circulated last year be again circulated, and that the Secretary of each County Society, or of town societies, where there is no county organization, be instructed to forward the names from their vicinity to some member of Congress.

The Executive Committee of the Cincinnati Women's Anti-Slavery Society were appointed to act as a central committee. Mrs. Susan E. Wattles was appointed Secretary and Mrs. Emily Robinson Treasurer. Adjourned to meet at one o'clock

Met according to adjournment.

The Treasurer's Report was read and accepted. This report shows that there has been expended during the year to aid in building school houses. supporting teachers, circulating petitions and in small donation to the A. A. S. Society \$322.26. to aid in building school houses in colored settle-

1	its.			
	On Cabin creek Indiana, Richmond Indiana,			\$50
				10
	Mercer County,			30
	Paid to	teach	ers in Cincinnati,	86
	46	66	Mt. Pleasant,	10
	- 66	44	Beach Creek,	8,
	46	66	Dayton,	7
	66	66	Ross County,	12
	44	66	Shelby county,	25
	Tuition of a colored girl at Oberlin,			5
	Correspondence and preparing and cir-			
	culating petitions,			30
	To the	Americ	can Anti-Slavery Society	49

Ruth Dugdale and unanimously adopted. Resolved, That the proceeds of slave labor are the wages of unrighteousness, and that abolition ists are bound by christian principle to refrain as

The follwing resolutions were then offered by

far as practicable from participation therein giving a decided preference to free labor goods. Resolved, That as mothers, wives and sisters we are incited by the benign precepts of the gospel to use our influence by precept, and still more

powerfully by example, to eradicate the unholy and cruel prejudice against our colored brethren and sisters which exists so generally, and is calculated to chill and suppress every noble feeling of

Resolution by Mrs. Safford. Resolved. That societies in the different coun ies send in a report respecting the condition of the colored people in their respective neighbor-

Resolved, That the above proceedings be prin ted in the Philanthropist. ELIZABETH BORTON, President. CLARRISSA WRIGHT AND } Secretaries.

SUSAN E. WATTLES REV. MR. ELLIOT, OF ST. LOUIS. Mr. EDITOR,—Among the publications with which you exchange, I see the "Western Messenger;" and in the April number of it is an article, under the head of "The other Side," written by

COMMUNICATIONS.

Extract—Peace.

From a discourse on the subject of Peace deviced in the chapel of Lane Theological Semination of the chapel of Lane Theological Semination of the sphere of party; to windicate the rights of March 1838 by J. Blanchard.

Whose skirts the blood of the victim is not sprintly in the sphere of the victim is not sprintly in the sphere of the poor and the oppressed, or has risked its popularity in defence of those who had no political power to give in return? Alas! this is not the sphere of party; to windicate the rights of the sphere of the traducer of the exalted to be ignorance of the truth that the swarthy last the swarthy of the provided marks and the wretched marks.

Revd. William G. Elliot, of St Louis. In that article it is deplorable to winess still another Revd. gentleman added to the list of those esponsing the wrong side, and becoming the villeged to be ignorant of mere elementary truths? Is their ignorance of the truth that the swarthy Lovejoy. Mr. E. of course begins with strenuouston murderers, and the traducer of the exalted Lovejoy. Mr. E. of course begins with strenuously disclaiming to be the justifier of a "mob, like that of Alton;" and then immediately says, "that whatever we may think of that mob, the blame thereof rests as much upon Mr. Lovejoy and his friends, as upon the most violent of their oppo Now I dare say Mr. E. really thinks he does not justify the mob, but it seems quite plain to me, that he must have a partiality for the mob side, or he would never have penned the above quoted passage. By what mode of reasoning can he make out his assertion that Lovejoy was as much to blame as his most violent opponents The church, of which Mr. L. was a member, and a minister, found no fault with his course, or his character. The laws of the land of which he was a citizen, were in no way or manner transgressed or violated in any case, or surely his watchful enemies would have brought him before the tribunals of the church or the laws. Can this much be said of his opponents? Can it be said of them as of him, that they violated neither the laws of God nor the laws of the land? They violated both. Is an intelligent, a virtuous and an independent people. that Lovejoy was as much to blame as the most violent of his opponents? Why would any one say so, whose sympathies were not with the mob, and the slaveholder, and against Lovejoy and the

> Mr. Elliot further goes on to say, "It should be understood that Mr. L. was a man by no means of a conciliatory character, but one who has always made enemies wherever he has been, by his harsh ness of feeling, and his unmeasured style of ex pressing himself. He never seemed satisfied except in the midst of contention." This I think is a groundless slander of departed excellence, and must have been sent forth under the most entire ignorance of the abundant refutation of such a character, that is to be found in the published speeches, the writings, and the private history of Lovejoy. Why might not Mr. Elliot, if it suited him, say the same of even the blessed Saviour of mankind? Was the Holy Jesus able to, or did he, conciliate the Scribes and Pharisees and Rulers, who, desirous to keep the people in ignorance and bondage, continually excited them to riots and mobs, and then cast the blame upon Jesus and his friends? Whereever he went, did not his presence call up enemies, by his undisguised hatred of iniquity, and his unequivocal style of denouncing hyprocrisy, cruelty and sin? Did he ever cease to contend against those who upheld corruption and wickedness? Now if the divinely appointed Mes-Conference room of the Presbyterian Church at senger and Son of God was cruelly mobbed and murdered for such a course, is it surprising that such of his followers as cannot be frightened from their duty, but when called, fearlessly follow the example of their Great Master, that they likewise should be murdered! And what end more glo-Susan E. Wattles were appointed Secretaries of rious, than to persevere even unto death, in defence of the Truth. For my part I admire and venerate the noble Lovejoy more than can I ex-press—and I pity those who are blinded to his ex-

> > Next look at the accuracy of Mr. Elliott's statements,-he says, "I am well acquainted with the particulars of the affray, having conversed with the Mayor of Alton," &c .- and then tells us, "that the mob would have been dispersed without doing any material mischief, had not guns been fired from the building, by which a man was killed
> > —not a gun had been fired by the mob, and very few of them were armed. Now, on the other side, the estimony given under oath, shews clearly and undisputably, that not a gun was fired from the building, until it had been repeatedly fired into by the nob. How comes it that Mr. Elliott's intimate "acquaintance with the particulars of the affray." and the evidence given before a legal tribunal differ, so point blank-and which must we credit? But enough of so humiliating a

> > > BOTH SIDES. Cincinnati, 17th May, 1838.

Dear Sir,-If you deem the following extracts of two letters, recently received from England worthy of a place in your valuable paper, I shall be happy to see their insertion.

Yours respectfully, THOMAS EMERY.

"Your recollection of me will not, I imagine induce you now to think that any representations you can hold out to me of your adopted country. would be such, as would lead me to desire the change; no,-however much I may desire to see America. I have no wish to make it my home. With much to admire, there is much to condemn: and yet in imagination I can foresee great changes; the foulest blot in her history is awakening her

"Some months ago, I read Major Abdy's book on America: it has been in general circulation here and has aroused the feelings of, shall I say all Men. ave, and even the SLAVES OF MAMMON; but, I judge rom the two Philanthropists recently received that you are fully alive to your duty, and that "as far as in you lieth," you will help on the good cause, and "proclaim liberty to the captive-"

"We are much obliged to you for so frequently sending us the Philanthropist: we read the shameful conduct of the mob towards Mr. Lovejoy, with .26 the utmost indignation. His poor widow is indeed to be pitied. The poetry on his death is very touching and beautiful. What dreadful enmity the slaveholders manifest towards the abolitionists. There is, I fear, little reason to hope that slavery will be abolished in the boasted land of freedom. since the minds of the legislators are so totally opposed to it. Mr. S. D., who is now in Prussian Poland, read of the massacre of the Revd. Mr. Lovejoy in a German newspaper."

### ROSS COUNTY A. S. SOCIETY. Thursday, April 19, 1838.

The Ross County Anti-Slavery Society met at Concord Meeting-house, when the following re-solutions were offered, and after being discussed, were unanimously adopted.

1st. By Elder Hezekial Johnson of the Baptis

Church. Resolved, that the peaceable abolition of slavery in these United States, is practicable, if not prevented by some sudden revolution in the

2d. By Revd. Daniel Gilmore of the Presbyterian Church. Resolved, that in the opinion of this meeting, unless slavery be abolished by law and constitutionally its continuance will over-throw our laws, violate and prostrate our constitution, and convert our government into a surly and silent despotism, equalled only in barbarity by that which now tramples on two and a half millions of human beings in the South.

3d. By Revd. Wm. Gage, of the Presbyterian Resolved, that in the opinion of this Society, slavery is the great sin of the nation, and unless the horrid system be abolished, we have reason to believe that great and awful judgments will visit us in the shape of insurrections and blood.

4th. By Jno. E. Anderson. Resolved, that we view the question of the abolition of slavery in the United States, as the most important question which agitates the public mind; the question of Bank or no Bank, dwindles into insignificance be-

5th. By Isaac N. Taylor. Resolved, that abolition is the cause of God-and as such it should be

carried on, in the spirit of the gospel.

6th. By E. Johnson. Resolved, that we depre

cate the idea of abolitionists forming a distinct political organization. Yet we deem it the duty of every abolitionist to exercise the right of suffrage, and to cast his votes for the man who will come out boldly in favour of the right of free discussion. right of petition, in all cases where men may feel agreeived; the liberty of speech, and of the press-in their fullest constitutional extent.

7th. Resolved, the virtual dissolution of the Union has already taken place by the South, so far as it regards thousands of law abiding citizens of the free states—forbidding their coming to the South to seek their health, to collect their debts. visit their relations, or for any other purpose, only at the risk of their lives by mobocratic violence.

8. Resolved, that the "infamous" resolution dopted by the present house of Representatives of the United States, (known as Patton's resolution) is an insult to the understanding of the citizens of these United States; being a virtual denial of the right of petition—and ought, therefore, to be imnediately rescinded.

9th. Resolved, that in the opinion of this meetng, the annexation of Texas to this Union, is not agreeable to the Constitution of the United States, would be impolitic, and dangerous to the integrity

10th. Resolved, that this Society will hold quarterly meetings at such places as the Executive Committee may fix upon

11th. Resolved, that all the members who can make it convenient to attend the Annual Meeting of the State Society, be requested so to do, and that they be authorized to pledge this Society to pay the State Society, one hundred dollars, and as much more as can be colleteed.

Officers for the ensuing year. JAMES S. CORNELL, Prest, George Brown, } Vice Prests. Moses LATTA, ROBERT STEWART, Secy. Joseph Morton: Treasr. FREDERICK HISER, HUGH S. FULLERTON, Managers. DANIEL GILMORE, ROB, C. GALBRAITH, JAMES M. JACKSON.

### THE PHILANTHROPIST.

EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR. CINCINNATI:

Tuesday Morning, June 19, 1838.

THE PHILANTHROPIST.

We solicit the attention of our subscriber to the following resolutions, passed at the late anniversary at Granville.

"Resolved. That the Convention believes, that it is vitally important to the cause of abolition, in the West particularly, and throughout our country generally, that the Philanthropist be sustained and that to this end, each member of this Convention will endeavor to procure at least one subscriber, and induce each family in his or her neighborhood to take at least one copy."

Let the pledge be faithfully fulfilled: let no time

"The flighty purpose never is overtook, Unless the deed go with it. From this moment, The firstlings of my heart shall be The firstlings of my hand."

OFFICERS FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

PRESIDENT. LEICESTER KING. VICE PRESIDENTS.

Alexander Campbell, Brown County. Asa Mahan, Oberlin. Dr. Bancroft, Granville. Reese E. Price, Hamilton County. Francis Dunlevy, Warren County. Wm. Keys, Highland County. Robert Stewart, Ross County. Samuel Crothers, Highland County. Nathan Galbraith, Columbiana. James Stewart, Fayette. Dyer Burgess, Adams. Abraham Baer, Starke, Wm. R. Hudson, Geauga. Samuel Denny, Pickaway. Benj. Gass, Richland. Orestes K. Hawley, Ashtabula. J. Jolliffe, Clermont. Levi Whipple, Muskingum. J. S. Waugh, Butler. John Walker, Harrison. Daniel Miller, Seneca. Gamaliel Bailey, Hamilton J. A. Foote, Cuyahoga. CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

M. R. Robinson. RECORDING SECRETARY, Augustus Hopkins. TREASURER, William Donaldson.

MANAGERS, Harmon Kingsbury, Cuyahoga County. Isaac Colby, Cincinnati. J. J. Blanchard, Cincinnati J. C. Clopper, Cincinnati. Christian Donaldson, Cincinnati. John Hunt., Athens County. Lemuel Moffitt, Ashtabula Matthew Johnson, Belmont. J. B. Mahan, Brown County. Abram Allen, Clinton. Manassah Baer, Carroll. James Hambleton, Columbiana. H. S. Gillett. Hamilton. Uri Seely, Geauga. Robt. Hanna, Harrison Robt, Bell, Holmes. Everton Judson, Huron Joseph Bryant, Jefferson. W. W. Beebe, Knox. Joseph Riggs, Scioto. J. B. Johnson, Logan. John Monteith, Lorain. Archibald Stewart, Fayette. Timothy Hudson, Medina. Charles Dringan, Monroe. James A. Shedd, Montgomery, Horace Nye, Muskingum. Dr. Blackstone, Pike. Asahel Kilbourn. Portage, P. H. Gallady, Preble. Richard Long, Ross. Samuel McCullough, Shelby. Riverius Bidwell, Trumbull. J. M. Sterling, Cuyahoga. Peter Kirkpatrick, Licking. J. G. Rogers, Clermont. Executive Committee.

Christian Donaldson Isaac Colby, J. J. Blanchard, Wm. Donaldson. Augustus Hopkins. M. R. Robinson, Gamaliel Bailey, Jr.

Jas. C. Ludlow.

CONVENTION IN INDIANA.

Our friends in Indiana are at length bestirring themselves. D. H. Stevens, of Morgantown, Ia, June 2, writes as follows to the editor of the Philanthropist.

"A number of the Philanthropist having accidentally fallen into my hands, I saw in it a proposition, made by the Decatur co. Anti-Slavery Soc. to the citizens of the State of Indiana, that all who might favor the formation of a State Anti-Slavery Soc. should send in their names to you, to be published. Being much interested for the welfare of my fellow beings, I hastily drew up the following preamble, and have obtained the names thereunto stached. I am a member of the Methodist Proestant Church. The subscribers are citizens of Morgan, Monroe and Owen Counties."

"Whereas the Decatur County Anti-Slavery So. ciety has proposed to the friends of human right in Indiana a corresponding call for an Anti-Slavery Convention, we, the undersigned subscribers, citi zens of the State aforesaid, being opposed to Slaery in all its hideous forms, and friendly to all consistent measures that can be taken in opposition to it, do therefore send our names to the editor of the Philanthropist, wishing them to be published as friendly to a Convention and the fornation of an Anti-Slavery State Society.

D. H. Stevens, Wm. Bowls, Esq., A. B. Kelo. Abraham Gross, Emanuel Whetstone, Mathias Whetstone, Isaac Gross, John David, Hiram Weddle, Lewis Brick, Stephen Steffee, David Wampler, Thomas Henderson, Nicholas Smith, Andrew Anderson, William Denney, William Scott, James Scott, John Scott, John Gaskins, George Smith, Henry Baston, Charles Clendennin, Lee Brown, Hosea Kite, James Gasgin, Stephen Gasgin, Elisha Branum, Bartlet Bastin, John Burton, Henry W. Burton, John W. Burton, Thomas Franklin, Uriah Pollard, Joseph Gregory, David Johnston, Freeborn W. Johnston, Edmond Zeen, Absalom Zeen, Peter Clingler, J. H. Abell, Isaac Brown, Rufus McMasters, John Williams, Buckner Dickinson, Joseph G. Doyle, John Mason, John Miller, Samuel Miller, Isaac F. Towel, Reuben Aldra, John Towel, Alfred B. Peg, Wm. H. Bingamen, Iram Hinshaw, James Hinshaw, Bohen M. Julian, Alexander Shawrer, Elvis Fowler, Allen Robertson, Wm. Lee, Lucas Birk, Eliza Herryman, James Birk, Jacob Gross, Andrew Gross, Raney Gipsey, Lewis Cake, Edwin H. McMasters, Wm. McMasters."

In addition, we have received the following

Horace Peas, Shands White, Israel Love, James L. Love, all of Franklin co.; Joseph Gibson, John Callahan, J. N. Davis, Stephen K. Bishop, Robert Rankin, P. Cherry, Wm. M. Lemman, Thos. McMillan, J. McMillan, L. C. Powell, J. M. Bishop, J. McMillen, Jr., George McMillan, J. V. Wright, Wm. Thornton, T. Teiley, John Thornton, A. Cherry, A. McMillan, Ben. Adair, Wm. McMillan, J. Henry, Jacob Powel, V. Buchanan, Josiah Powell, Jephtha Powel, -Newberry, Wm. Powell .- All members of the Society at Logansport, besides 12 more belonging to the same Society. [P. Cherry will please transmit the names of these 12.7 Also, James Morrow, of South Hanover, and Dr. Nathaniel Field, of Jeffersonville.

It will be seen that one individual sent us 78 of the above names. How many will do likewise? Individual effort is demanded: Let no one wait for his neighbor. The friends at Logansport say, upon consultation, we are disposed to recommend the holding of it (the Convention) immediately after harvest. Indianopolis, Greencastle and Crawfordsville have been spoken of as proper places. The latter is preferred in the North."

We have published the foregoing names to show that Indiana is beginning to move. Why should not every Society there meet forthwith, and pass resolutions in favor of the Convention, and send us the names of their members in favor of it. Indiana and New Jersey are the only free states where there are not State Societies. Delaware even has its State Society. It is high time that our sister state should take hold of the Anti-Slavery enterprise vigorously.

Emancipation in the South-Southern Mind. We should have written "the Emancipation of the South;" for just now there seems to be a prevalent disposition among slaveholders to emancipate themselves, from what they term their thraldom to the North. In all their schemes to effect this object, they reveal what on other occasions they scorn to admit,-their conviction of the superiority of the North in intellectual power and physical prosperity. It is worthy of remark, as showing the paralyzing influences of slavery, that none of them ever adverts to the real cause of this striking superiority. Why the North should supply the Slave-States with their schoolmasters, their divines, their professional men; furnish the colleges for the education of their most eminent statesmen; be the seat of American Science, Arts and Literature, and the source of nearly all the discovries of which America can boast,-is certainly a subject of deep and painful interest to the Southern patriot. He surely will be reluctant to concede that there is any constitutional defect in Southern intellect-that his countrymen have less moral enthusiasm, less soundness of understanding, less strength of reasoning power, a more scant allowance of imagination. So far as native force and capacity of mind are concerned, he will not yield one jot or tittle to the Yankee. How happens it then, that possessing the same amount of original intellectual power, the South should nevertheless be a constant dependent on the North for its Literature? The answer is easy. Slavery prevents effectually the accumulation of intellectual power, by driving off the middle classes of the population, by degrading the poorer white people, and by erecting an aristocracy, exclusive in its feelings. and indifferent to the establishment of any system of general education; an aristocracy, whose energies are expended not in the pursuits of literature or patronage of learned men, but in vast monied speculations, or the scenes of political strife.

The following is an extract from an "Address delivered before the Euphradian Society of South Carolina College, by J. A. L. Norman, published by order of the Society." The reader will find in it a plain confession of the intellectual "vassalage" of the South, and, as usual, a deal of talk about Southern principles, Southern institutions, Southern every thing.

Extract from an Address delivered before the Euphradian Society of South Carolina College, by J A L Norman.

(Published by order of the Society.) "That a Southern system of education may be effected, let the legislatures of each state some each county or district, leges at least one young man, from each counties, at the exthe state, as schoolmasters, a certain number of years, in return for their gratuitous education, after the West Point plan ers for the army. Let it be obligatory on the state, through the trustees of the colleges, to obtain for these said graduated schoolmasters, positions in schools or academies in the state, where they will be properly respected, and property paid for their services. When they have served the time they had obligated, in return for their gratuitous education, if they have talents, and if they have been sededucation, if they have talents, and if they have been sed-ulously industrious and studious, they will be prepared to en-ter one or the other of the learned professions, with more practical, and as much theoretical knowledge, as any scho-lars of the day. They will have useful educations and firm constitutions, for the exercise of school keeping is conducive to health, and their minds being formed to habits of order and ndustry, they will be useful men; benefactors to society; and having the confidence and esteem of their fellow citizens, e children they have been teaching, they cannot but a which soever of the learned professions they may

choose to devote themselves.

"This is a simply plain plan gentlemen, but, it is one which cannot fail of educating the whole yeomanry of the south, for in a few years the example would be followed by every learned institution and charitable society in the whole southern country; and hundreds of young men would thus be educated for the teacher's chair; educati and the country would flourish; southern education would rish, and be extended to all classes of individuals, unti which is the case, we cannot escape from mental and civil

"This subject, so little acted on, yet of such vital importance, the education of Southern youth, in Southern princi-ples, by Southern men, deserves, gentlemen, your highest consideration. The evil is known and felt, and the corrective is as certain, and easy of accomplishment; educate Southern young men for Southern Schoolmasters, and our Southern youth will be Southernly educated; imbued with Southern principles, and with a love of Southern institutions. Without this; there can be no hope, and our lovely country will be held in vassalage if not in bondage, by the intellect ual and physical force of her more enlightened neighbors.-Normal Schools, for educating of School after the Normal system of France, and this awful calamity the degradation of your country, is avoided; this most desi rable thing is achieved. The yeomanry, the whole manry is educated, and your country will be powerful and happy. Fail to do this, fail to educate the yeomanry of the country, and you will suffer patriotism, degraded by ignorance, to weep over your country's ruins".

One paragraph in the extract will be better understood by a free translation.

The education of slave-holding youth, in slave holding principles, by slave-holding men, is an object of vast importance. The evil of educating our sons where they are incessantly exposed 'to the corrupting influences of the doctrine of human rights, as held by Thomas Jefferson and Benjamin Franklin, is known and felt; and the correction is as certain and easy of accomplishment:-educate slave-holding young men for slave-holding school-masters, and our slave-holding youth will be slave-holdingly educated; imbued with the principles of slavery, and with a love of slavery. Without this there can be no hope of resisting those influences, which are shaking the thrones of European despots, and have already melted off the chains from 800,000 slaves. Our lovely slaveholding South, held in vassalage, if not in bondage, by the intellectual and physical force of her liberty-loving, more enlightened neighbors, will become contaminated with a holy horror of slavery, so that this glorious institution, this pillar of our greatness, shall straightway tumble to the ground, like the temple of the Philistines, when the strong man stretched forth his arms and "bowed himself with all his might." It is manifest that the literature of the world and our slave-institutions cannot sympathize with each other. We must have a literature of our own, for the Philosophy of seventy thousand dollars, and the greater portion times, think it a light matter to blaspheme the name of that sacred institution, to the support of which we have pledged our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor. We must have a slaveholding literature, a literature whose philosophy shall be able to trace that recondite process by which the abolition of human rights tends to secure human rights; by which injustice to a fellow creature becomes the highest justice; by which taking away from a man his earnings, depriving him of his power of locomotion, and chaining his will, contribute to his greatest happiness; by which despoiling a human being of all his rights, alienating all his sympathies from the government, and oppressing him in all his relations, render him peculiarly safe member of the community, and steadfast friend to his superiors; to lay bare that wonderful process, by which the rapacious dealer in human souls and bodies has his sensibilities exalted and polished; by which compelling men to work without wages tends to generate magnanimity and high-toned sentiments of justice and generosity; by which a reckless disregard of human rights operates in the production of a reverential regard for liberty and equality; -in a word, to prove to the world, that irresponsible power on the one hand, and implicit submission on the other, are the two great and fundamental elements of liberty. moral purity, social prosperity and political power.

To accomplish all this, we must have slaveholding normal schools for educating slave-holding school-masters. If a due supply cannot be manufactured at home, we must make our selection at the North, out of such Professors and Divines as have committed themselves to our cause, and shown themselves devoted friends to our glorious institutions.

In this way alone can we hope to secure our noble slave-holding institutions from decay and final ruin.

Emancipation of the South-Southern Commerce. We have seen the plan suggested for emancipating the mind of the South. Let us now see the mode by which they would achieve commercial independence. The proceedings of the Convenmember, are visionary and wordy, calculated to do little more than prove, that while slavery destroys the spirit of enterprise in a community, and brings upon it poverty, idleness and a ruinous pride, is so stupefies and perverts the faculties of its sage

devotees, that they fondly regard it as the living principle of good, one of the selectest gifts of But here is a practical suggestion—a plan by which they imagine they will be able to free the South from abolition-influence and the oppressions

of northern commerce. "A correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer suggests the incorporation of a common bank, with a capital of 40 millions, by the Southern States. The following are the outlines of this project.

"HINTS ON A SOUTHERN BANK OF AMERICA.-To free

vided into something like the following proportions:-Virginia six millions, North Carolina two, South Carolina seven Georgia five, Alabama five, Louisiana ten, and Mississippi five. Each of these states to have one or two branches, but the mother or principal Board to be at Charleston, South Carolina, as the most central point, and each state to have a representative in that Board. Each state to hold threea representative in that Board. Each state to hold three-fourths of the amount of the capital held in and assigned to it; and appoint a proper proportion of the Directors.—Let the States issue script bearing six per cent, interest for one-fourth the amount of capital assigned them—send, and sell that in Europe or elsewhere for specie. This would produce ten millions. Require individual subscribers to puy specie or good current bank notes, which would produce ten millions more, and would be mainly bank notes, making twenty millions to commence with. Phe States would owe to the Bank twenty millions more, for which they should issue script—file the same with the branches respectively in the States issuing it, subject to a sale at any time to raise specie, to prevent a suspension of specie payments, but not to carry interest until actually sold. Neither the whole corporation nor any other branch, to discount more than twice the amount of its capital stock, nor to circulate any note of less than ten dollars. Full reports to be published every quarter of the business of each branch, and annual reports to be laid before the Legislatures within which the branches shall be respectively located, with full right of SEARCH and ex-

The Vice-President of the United States, "Obscene and Wicked."

Mind you, we do not say so; but read the suboined from the Ohio and Kentucky Journal, a loco-foco paper.

"Who could read the accounts of the gallantries between the blacks and whites, which provoked the conflagration the Pennsylvania Hall, without feeling like an incendiary to see fair and beautiful young women promenading throug the streets of Philadelphia, hanging upon the arm of a thick lipped, woolly-headed, ignorant, vicious and parhaps runawa pegro, was well calculated to inflame and infuriate the population lace. The spectacle was positively obscene and wicked. I would require a code more bloody than Draco's to restrain the violence of our feelings, which such exhibitions inspire Let them, if they dare, rebuild their stews of amalgama

If there be obscenity and wickedness in amalcamation, better set to work and reform your faorite, Richard M. Johnson, Vice President of the United States. Will you lynch him?

As to the stories in the foregoing extract, we shall leave our readers to balance accounts between said Journal and the National Gazettee of Phila

"The Southern papers have generally condemned the late outrage in Philadelphia, but most of them have adopted the idiculous stories about the social amalgamation of white and colored persons as witnessed in Chesnut street. That promenade, we learn by every exchange paper, has thronged with white ladies hanging on the arms of black men, and vice-versa. Nothing of the kind was seen and known in this city."—National Gazette.

#### Southern Liberality.

We have another illustration of the influence of slavery. It is an enemy to public charities, to genuine liberality. It not only lessens the means but the disposition to do good-to act benevolently In quoting the following extract we wish it to be understood, that we attribute the difference between the free and the slave states, in point of liberality and true benevolence, not to an original deficiency of these qualities in southern character, but simply to the depraving influences of that enemy of all lowing paragraph. things lovely and of good report-SLAVERY.

Coming from a slave-state paper, (the Louisville Journal.) the extract merits more special attention.

"THE DIFFERENCE.-The great fire in New York, two and a half years ago, was full four times as destructive as the late fire in Charleston. On the former occasion the New York Charity Committee put forth an eloquen and touching appeal to the people of the Union for aid the entire contributions, exclusive of those made the city of New York itself, amounted to less than and yet the entire contributio \$15,000, and the amount of those made from the Sout was less than \$3,000. On the other hand, the contribution already made to the Charleston sufferers, amount to upward amount is from the North. Shall we have any more disser tations upon Northern penuriousness and hostility to

# Selma Free Press.

The Free Press, published at Selma, Alabama in its last number contained a long letter, dated Cincinnati, May 9th, giving an account of the objects, measures and power of abolitionists. The writer of it is the Alabama gentleman, whose conversation supplied us with the materials of an article published three or four numbers back, under the title of "News from the far South."

On the whole he has given a tolerably correct idea of the movements of abolitionists. His representations however, are a little exaggerated; and a few statements are made which demand correction; being either false in fact, or not explicit enough to prevent misconception. We do not believe that he intended any misrepresentation. The following is part of a paragraph.

"A leader of the Abolitionists in this city, told me, that should a black man visit his house at meal time, he should feel himself bound by all the laws of politeness to invite him to a seat at his table. He also added, that there would be no impropriety in a white man marrying a black woman; and he added, that the prejudice hitherto felt against this kind of connection, had, he had no doubt, been greatly lessened, since Mr. Johnson of Kentucky, who has a negr wife, had been raised to the second seat in the government. We know all the leading abolitionists to whom

the letter writer was introduced, and we know that not one of them told him there would be no impropriety in a white man marrying a black woman. We conversed with him freely upon this subject, and as we thought to his entire satisfaction. He was told, that marriage was a matter of individual taste and convenience-that abolitionists were not match-makers-that they did not pretend to interfere with domestic arrangements-that amalgamation had nothing to do with their principles or schemes, it was a part of the system of slavery-that it was perfectly ridiculous for slave-holders, who were the great amalgamators, and for the people of the United States generally, whose Vice President was an amalgamator, to raise such a hue and cry against abolitionists-that for our own part, we did not think that because we treated a human being politely, we were therefore bound to fall in love with it; neither did we see any thing tion of Southern merchants, our readers will re- but wickedness in despoiling a class of men and women of their rights and degrading them to the level of the brute, lest our affections should become incontinent, and straightway compel us to intermarry with them.

> Such we believe is a fair representation of our conversation on this point.

Another statement requires comment.

"They (the abolitionists) appeal to their senses, by pictorial representations of the most shocking kinds of torture in-flicted upon the slaves, which probably never had an exist-ence, except in their own imaginations. These are put in their Almanacks, in their school-books, and in almost every other book circulated by them."

For one we have always opposed the circula tion of such pictures as are alluded to in the extract. We never have circulated any ourselves, and we have resolved never to circulate them. In the South from abolition influence, and the oppressions of northern commerce, let the legislators of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana, and Mississippi, pass a joint charter for a Southern Bank of America. The capital to be about forty millions, and distance in the Northern States of this Union, they may no doubt be circulated with safety; but in the border states, the little good they might accomplish is

more than counterbalanced, in our opinion, by the strong tendency to do mischief. We are happy to state that such pictorials are rare in the West. We have none in our office except those contained in our almanacs andoneor two other small publications. The almanacs would be better without

As to the statement that the cruelties represente by these pictures never had existence, except in the imagination of abolitionists, we have but one word to say:-slaveholders themselves know that they are not caricatures; according to their own testimony they are pictures of realities.

Again-he states the questions proposed by about litionists to candidates for the legislature to be

"Are you in favor of the right of petition to Congress" Will you use your best exertions for the abolition of slavery, and for the repeal of all such statutes as have any unfavora ble bearing on the colored man?"

We beg the editor of the Free Pree to remark that the second question is not stated fairly. The question as propounded by Abolitionists is as follows: "Have Congress the right and ought they, to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia and Territories?"

Abolitionists understand the relations of the Fe deral Constitution to slavery, and they never yet have asked from any candidate for state or national legislature, a pledge that he will use his exertions as a legislator against slavery in the states. The second article of the American Anti-Slavery Society admits that the States in which slavery exists have the exclusive power to legislate for its | m abolition. This principle has uniformly limited all their movements; and at the late Anniversary of our State Society, the Convention by a unanimous vote, declared their opinions respecting it heart of a crowded city, and for the avowed pupose of pre venting the exercise of the constitutional and invaluable

He says that Ohio in 1837 numbered 300 antislavery societies-that within the last twelve months 100 new societies have been formed, and that all these societies have been formed within the last three years. He has erred in these statements, no doubt unintentionally. In 1837 there were 213 anti-slavery societies in the State, that had reported. Now there are about 300. The large majority of them have been formed within the last be faithfully executed," especially in cases where enormity four years.

We have no room for comments on the opinions of the letter-writer. His letter is written in a spirit highly commendable for its moderation. The editor of the Free Press will please to remark, that the author of the letter gives no reason for his notion that abolitionists intend to use the power of Congress for the abolition of slavery in the States. It is a mere baseless suspicion. After all that this gentleman learned from and about abolitionists while he was here, he yet could pen the fol-

"You see from these facts that their march is onward; and ask whether it can be prudent for the South to continue in her supineness and indifference to this matter? I fear she has been too long folding her hands and singing to herself a requiem of ease. While she has cried peace, peace, the de mon of fanaticism, like the black prince of night has beer going up and down seeking whom to devour.

Well-there is no accounting for the way in which some minds work. We must bear for a little while to be denounced as fanatics; but the charm of truth will yet operate, and the mind of the slave-holder be disenchanted, so that he shall no longer see a devouring lion in him, who does nonot this the fast that I have chosen? to loose the bands of wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens, and to let the oppressed go free, and that ye break every yoke?"

"Their understanding, Begins to swell, and the approaching tide Will shortly fill the reasonable shores, That now lie foul and muddy."

"Marks of the Whip."

From either the Selma Free Press, or Alabama Beacon, we cut the following:

"RUNAWAY IN JAIL .- Committed to the jail of Dallas county, as a runaway, on the 3d inst., a negro woman, by the name of MINTY, and said she belonged to Dr. Marshall of Cahawba, but recently confesses that she belongs to Dr. Withers of Green county, Ala., about five miles from Erie. The said negro woman is large and likely, and about 30 years old, and had SEVERAL MARKS OF THE WHIP ON HER BACK. The owner of said slave is requested to come forward, prove property and take her away, or she will be dealt with according to law in such cases made and pro-vided.

J. LOVE, Jailor, D. C.

"Cahawba, May 12, 1838.—tf41."

#### Cincinnati Rioters. Monday, June 11th, the trial of the rioters engaged in the

lostruction of the press of the Philanthropist, July, 1836, came on in the Court of Common Pleas. The plaintiff was Achilles Pugh; the defendants were, Joseph Graham, Archibald Gordon, Joseph S. Bates, Julian Neville, J. A. D. Burroughs. Counsel for the plaintiff, Salmon P. Chase, Harvey Hall; for the defendants, Messrs. Read, McClean, Fox, Worthington, Morris, and Judge Wright. The investigation and arguments of counsel occupied nearly three days. On Wednesday afternoon the jury retired, and continued out all night until late in the forenoon of next day, when they reported that they could not agree. They were thereupon discharged, and a new trial was ordered,-to come on in the November term of the same Court,

We understand that three of the jurors were for, and nine against, returning a verdict for damages; and that the reason alleged by the nine was, that they could not perceive any onclusive evidence against the defendants.

Next week we may have more to say about the r We can now only remark, that the testimony given in on the trial was of such a character, as to produce an almost universal impression of the guilt of the defendants. So far as we recollect, even the leading counsel for the defendants eemed tacitly to admit the force of this testimony; for his whole effort was directed to save his clients from vindictive

We refer our readers to another column for cheering news concerning Immediate Emancipation. The world is beginning to find out that abolitionists are right.

Mr. Birney's letter to Mr. Elmore is in his best style The first part of it was published last week; this week the balance is given on our first page. We hope none will think it too long to read. It deserves the attention of our readers in slave-states particularly. The Washington Correspond ent of the Newark Daily Advertiser gives a long account of the correspondence, which, he remarks, has been characterized by a gentlemanly frankness and courtesy on both

In the hurry of our Anniversary matters, the follow ng annunciation was neglected.

"MARRIED, in this city, on the evening of the 14th inst., ith Friends' ceremonies, THEODORE D. WELD, of New York, to ANGELINA E. GRINKE, of Charleston, South Ca-

.Col. Morrow, writing from South Hanover, says-"Sore affliction for a considerable time has prevented me from forwarding names for calling a convention, with a view of forming an Anti-Slavery Society for the State. This, I conceive, would be

important for the cause of liberty. The main ob- day, and the day before, hereabouts, but first and chiefly in ject would be the diffusion of light, and this is

A member of the Women's Anti-Slavery Convention lately held in Philadelphia, states in the Emancipator that the Convention held no pubic meeting during the week in which the "arson" was perpetrated. The meeting on Wednesday evening was held entirely on the responsibility of derly," so "well informed" and "well princia few individuals. Had it been appointed by the pled," should be held in chains by the people of Convention, the atrocity of the mob would still be the same.

We have been so crowded with matter ince our return from the Anniversary, that we can hardly overtake events. This paper will contain few items, already before many of our readers; but we must have them on record. The Proclamation of Governor Ritner, offering a reward for the apprehension and conviction of the vile perpetrators of the Philadelphia arson, we would by no means omit.

PENNSYLVANIA, ss.—In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. By JOSEPH RIT-NER, Governor of the said Commonwealth,

A PROCLAMATION. Whereas, I have learned with the deepest regret that th soil of Pennsylvania has been disgraced, the rights of her peaceful citizens outraged, and their property destroyed, by cts of lawless riot. For the first time Philadelphia has become the theatre of scenes heretofor only contemplated at a distance, as dangerous excesses on the part of others. They have now been enacted in our st, and assumed a form the most destructive of property and domestic quiet, the most inimical to individua and the most ruinous to social harmony and public order

The torch of the incendiary has been applied by un nasked violators of law, in the darkness of night, in the right of the free communication of thoughts and opinion And whereas, if it be true that, if even "error of opinion practice of combatting supposed error with the firebrand, or of punishing even crime without the established process of w, must be the very essence of tyranny. And it is the duty of the magistrate to protect all in the exercis whether their respective objects be or be not agrees himself or others, so long as their deportment is peaceful and the object lawful. And whereas, it is the duty Governor of this Commonwealth "to take care that the laws ranscends the magnitude of common guilt:

Therefore, for the purpose of promoting and securing the apprehension of the wrong-doers in the premises, I, Joseph Ritner, Governor of the said Commonwealth, do hereby of-fer a reward of five hundred dollars for the apprehension and conviction of each and every person engaged in the burning of the building called the Sixth street, in the city of Philadelphia, on the night of Thursday, the 17th instant, or in setting fire to the building alled the Orphans' Asylum, in Thirteenth street, in the said city, on the night of Friday, the 18th instant, to be paid on the due conviction of each and every one of the person

And all Judges, Justices, Sheriffs, Coroners, Constable and other officers within this Commonwealth, are hereby required and enjoined to be attentive and vigilant in inquing after and bringing to justice the person or persons guilty of the crime aforesaid

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State this twenty-second day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, and of the commonwealth the sixty-second.

By the Governor:
THOMAS H. BURROWES, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Pennsylvania Hall

This spacious edifice cost about 40,000 dollars, and it estruction by a mob was permitted by the authorities of hiladelphia. The city is obliged to pay for its destruction, nd the stockholders have already prepared a plan for a still MORE SPLENDID EDIFICE. So we go: Burn up a building for the pleasure of paying for it. The taxpayers of Philadelphia will soon be sick of such bonfires. In sixty or more costly edifice prepared for the use of the mobocracy. This is the way to put down free discussion, and suppress liberty and truth. While the Hall was yet smoking, the a new one, to be reared on the same spot, was prepared. This is the grit worthy of the patriots of the rev spirit of freedom in this country, to be governed by that worst of all despotisms, A MOB.—Niagara Courier.

# "Honor to whom Honor."

We publish the following extract from a letter written to us by a clergyman in Kentucky, for the purpose of showing that there are slave-holders, who, when c kened, stop not to count the cost of an act of justice : "A few of my people are taking your paper, and it is do

ing more good, &c. \* 'Well,' said one of my elders to me the other day, 'brother—my mind is a little more at rest than it was on one subject.'—
What about, brother—? 'Why, I have eased my conwith the resolution to let all my young negroes go free! and if I was not so selfish, I should let them all go, young and old. 'The next week he came to town, and had an article recorded in court, that all his negroes should be free at the age of 25, and bound himself to prepare them for freedom, and to give each \$100 when free, to use his influence to get them to go voluntarily to Liberia; but if not, they could go they please as free men. All born hereafter are to be free . Another said to me the other day, 'Chester is getting along towards the abolitionists. They may say wha they please about it, slavery is right or wrong; if it is not right, said he, (and I think it would be hard for any body to prove that it is,) it is wrong!

These views and feelings have no doubt been produc very much by the reading of your paper."- Cin. Jour.

# Comfortable Notoriety.

The names and deeds of some of the proslavery members of our last Ohio Legislature, are still travelling about the country, The following wo extracts, cut from an Eastern paper about two veeks ago, have been in circulation some months. "Thomas J. Buehanan, of Clermont County, Ohio, declared in the Legislature of Ohio, that negroes had no more right to petition the legislature than dogs.

"Seventeen members of the Ohio Legislature voted against receiving the petitions of colored citizens dress of grievances. Their names are Cannon, Graybill, Green, Harrison, Hostetter, Lee, Matthias, Matthews Medill, Morgan, M'Kee, Roller, Smith, Smucker, Ster art, Tracy, Witten."

A comfortable notoriety this! The name Smucker hwever, ought to be erased from this

Moss.—The police of the Eastern cities is beginning to act more efficiently. Lately, some mobocratic demonstrations being made on the occasion of the dedication of the Marlboro Chapel, the Mayor issued his order in which he said,-

"The preservation of the public peace and their own ho or, requiring that the Light Infantry Companies should be constantly ready for duty. \* And they will FORTHWITH cause four hundred ball catridges for each Company, to be rocured at the expense of the city, and kept care posited in their Armories for the public service. • • The ignal for assembling will be the rapid tolling of the bells.

Of course there was no mob. To give courage o a mob you must "coax" it. In the subjoined extract from the Boston Times, another example s furnished of what peace officers may effect, when they are not themselves mobocrats in heart.

"Another abolition riot occurred at Norwich, Connection "Another abolition riot occurred at Norwich, Connecticut, on Monday evening last. A lecturer was holding forth to a large audience at the Town Hall, when the populace gathered about and created a great disturbance, by yelling and throwing filth into the Hall. The peace officers promptly interferred, however, and effectually quelled the rioters; taking several of the ringleaders into custody. Some of them were undergoing a legal trial."

It is rather dangerous to deal much in liperty speeches in the capital of the nation. The National Intelligencer of May 21st says,-

day, and the day before, hereacous, but the day before, hereacous, but designs entertained by a certain class of our population. From all we can learn, there have been no grounds, or at least no sufficient grounds all that is wanting with thousands of honest minds.

Please place my name on the list for calling a certain class or our population. From our own observation, we should not lightly distrust the general peaceable and orderly dispositions of the class referred to within our own derly dispositions. derly dispositions of the class referred to within our own city. They are, in fact, too well informed, and well principled, to entertain any designs incompatible with such dispo

> This testimony to the character of the slaves is invaluable, coming from such a source. But is it not hard, that a population so "peaceable." so "or-United States?

> THE ABOLITIONISTS FOR VAN BUREN.-By the follow ing remarks, copied from the New York Emancipator, the leading abolition paper in this country, it will be seen that the Abolitionists prefer Martin Van Buren to Mr. Clay for the Presidency. Speaking of the latter as a candidate for this office, the Emancipator says: "If he will but go to Libe-ria, that Paradise of the whole earth, he may there exercise his office in all its minutias; but if he stay here, Martin Van Buren before Henry Clay." Now, who is the Abolition candidate."—Balt. Pat.

> Abolitionists when they touch upon politics, cannot be too circumspect and explicit in their speech. The editor of the Emancipator may have expressed his own opinions in the above choice, but not the opinions of abolitionists generally. The only true rule for abolitionists, where all the candidates for an office are committed to the slaveholding interest, is to know no choice at all. So far as slavery and anti-slavery are concerned, we are very sure that western Abolitionists regard Martin Van Buren and Henry Clay as standing on

### SUMMARY.

either.-Ep. PHIL.

Liabilities of those who take newspapers .- The law declares that any person to whom a periodical is sent is respon-sible for payment, if he receives the paper or makes use of as never subscribed for it or has ordered it to be it, if he h stopped. His duty in such a case is, not to take the paper notify the puplisher that he does not wish it.

ers are sent to a post office, store or tavern or other place of deposite, and are not taken out by the person to whom they are sent, the postmaster, store, or tavern keeper, &c. is responsible until he returns the paper, or gives to the publisher that they are lying dead in the office.

Escape and Recapture .- A letter dated Elkton Ky. May to the editor of the Green River Gazette gives the following account of the escape of three prisoners and their recap-

ture by two young ladies, a negro and a dog. A very extraordinary occurrence took place in this village this evening. At twilight, our county jailor opened his prison door, and three prisoners, young and stout men, pushed by the old keeper, throwing him over in the floor.— The stoutest of the prisoners, whose name is Morrow, was caught as he passed through the lower part of the prison, (which was occupied as a residence,) by two of the keeper's daughters, the Misses Bunch, who held him until the alarm brought to their assistance several gentleman, and Morrow was again put in prison. The other two prisoners whose name was Campbell, run on, and an old negro caught one of them in the creek, and set his dog on the other, and the dog caught the third; so that the whole three, in the course fifteen minutes, were safely lodged in jail. three able bodied prisoners captured by two Green River Young ladies, a negro and a dog. The above is literally

Congress, June 5. In Senate .- Mr White reported against naking any new arrangement with the Cherokee Indians except a further appropriation of money. This report will, no doubt, be severely dealt with in the will be instructed in the villanies of the Shermahorn treaty. In the House, the principal subjects were in relation to the

Territories. The following bills were passed:

A Bill to establish two additional land offices in that part Wisconsin west of the Mississippi. A Bill to erect the office of Surveyor General in the

The Bill to establish a new Judicial district in Florida. The Bible authorizing the survey of the boundary line

ween Missouri and Wisconsin. The bill to ascertain and designate the boundary line be-The Bill to divide the Territory of Wisconsin, and estab

lish the Territorial Government of Ioway, was debated at Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

New York, June 3. I am happy to hear that ten of the pirates who burnt the Sir Robert Peel steamboat have been arrested. Only one of this number is an American: the others were from Canada. \$15,000 in specie, it is said, were on board this boat, and

some of the booty is reported to be in possession of the ar-Some of the new companies of black soldiers, which are now organized in Upper Canada, are officered by runawa laves from Kentucky and other slave-holding States.

The Earl of Durham, on Tuesday last, landed in Quet with great eclat, and took possession of the Government of the British Provinces, announcing the fact in a highly conciliatory and popular proclamation treal papers complain bitterly of the acquittal

Cote and Nelson. The Canada papers are filled chiefly with the moveme f troops and of ships of war.

From the East to-day we have nothing new. The repeal of the specie circular seems to be having the cheering effect there that it had here.

There are no arrivals here of any interest. The hip Great Western will be along again in five or seven A fiendish act .- Yesterday morning as the passenge

were proceeding on their way upon the Detroit and Ypis-unti rail-road, about seven miles from this city, it was discovered that a plank had been laid across the track, but not n time to stop the cars and prevent the threatened catastrophe. The Engine and Tender passed over it, and the latter was thrown off the track, with both axle-trees broken. The the rails, and one of its axle-trees broken. We are told, that the place selected by the villain for the accomplishment riends of emancipation, to call into proper action her moral of his fiendish purpose, was a dangerous pass, the road being elevated some fifteen feet above the level below, but fortunately the cars were not precipated down the precipice, out of nearly a hundred passengers, no one was injured.

An important Temperance movement.-The Legislature of Massachusetts, the most numerous deliberative body in the United States, the popular branch containing 600, and the Senate 40, passed in the former House by a vote of 229 to 196, the bill to prohibit the sale of ardent spirits, in less quantities than fifteeen gallons, except by licensed apotheca-ries and physicians, for medicinal purposes or the use of

The Rev. Dr. CHALMERS has commenced in London course of lectures, to show the necessity of Church establishments, in preference to the voluntary system. He concluded his second lecture by observing that the free trade principle in religion did not keep pace with the necessity of instruction; and that a national establishment was the best expedient for pervading the mind with the les-

Fire at Nantucket .- A most destructive fire occurred Nantucket, on the morning of June 2d. The entire loss is estimated at a million of dollars!

Banks-Specie Payments,-The Convention of Ohio Banks, that met at Coumbus, on Wednesday, June 6 recommended the Ohio banks to resume specie payments on the 4th of July, if, by that time, the Philadelphia and Balti-

Troubles on the Lakes. -June 20, an attempt was ma Troubles on the Lakes.—June 20, an attempt was made at Brookville, Upper Canada, to get possession of the steamer Telegraph, an American boat, that runs between Ogdonsburgh and Rochester. The captain's precaution prevented this, when the boat was fired into from the Canada shore, by several muskets. We have a Rochester and a Montreal account of it, both of which are evidently discolored. The naked fact discloses the unpleasant state of feeling among the borderers. It is the same manifested in the Nelson dinner, and it must be put down. The passes of two west states. borderers. It is the same mannested in the Nelson dinner, and it must be put down. The peace of two great nations must not be compromitted, by the lawless, whether they exhibit themselves as practical pirates, or as incendiary revolutionists. The Governor of Upper Canada has issued his roclamation in consequence of the attack upon the

Clayton made a beautiful balloon ascent. The sun shone bright; the atmosphere was clear, and no breath of wind floated upon it. The balloon ascended directly over the city to a considerable height, where it rested a short space, and descended. It is understood that the balloon was not entirely secure, and heavy clouds threatening a gust were rising in the West. No lady adventured on the ascent.—1b.

ABOLITION SUMMARY.

ipation in the West Indies .- It is a singular fact, but a true one, that the pfanters, of the British West India Islands, where the slaves have been as four to one compared with the white population, are almost unanimously in favor of the scheme of immediate emancipation. The following ed in the Herald of that city:- Boston Times.

'In my last, I alluded to the prospect that the slaves, apprentices in this island, would all be made free on the approaching first of August. It is now reduced to a certaint that such will be the case. The Governor in a special com-munication to the House of Assembly, some time since, recommended the measure in the most explicit terms. The executive council, on the 17th instant, came to unanimous vote in favor of it, and set forth their reasons, as published in a paper which I send you herewith. Last of all, the of Assembly, on the 20th inst., after having laberiously canvassed the whole island, to obtain possess views and feelings of their own constituents, appointed a committee, with 'instructions to bring in a bill for the entire emancipation of all classes of slavery apprentices, on the first of August, 1838.' I doubt whether any measure ever passed in this island has given such general satisfaction as this. I speak not of the apprentices themselves, of whom there are owards of 80,000, to be restored to their unalienable rights. but of merchants, planters, proprietors; from all classes there is a general expression of congratulation,

Later from Barbadoes .- We have received the New Times' from Bridgetown, of May 1st and 4th. The decision of the Legislature to dispense with the apprenticeship and allow the slave population (80,000) to pass to a state of absolute and entire freedom on the 1st of August, is confirmed. In an address by a 'Public officer,' it is stated that at Antigua 'abolition answered the just expectations of the country, and went beyond the anticipations of its best friends. It had so far proved itself good by the close of 1835, as to induce the late President of the Island, (a gentleman of very liberal principles in general) to confess that he had never be fore been a convert to it till then. It is no less to be remembered that they were only twenty police men to control 20,000 of the peasantry.' The address goes on to state: The hope of reward sweetens labor, says the old proverb, and so it was with the workers. A gang of one hundred was employed on Saturday to hoe a six acre piece of stiff soil,the same level, and will have nothing to do with They completed it by sunset, and received two shillings currency each. The same work would have cost £60 the time of slavery.

When I visited the island last November, I found a greater quantity of cane land in cultivation than I had known for twenty years before.' In anticipation of the 1st of August, land is rising in value, and the fact that the future laborers will also be consumers, and thus increase the trade of the island, and that emancipation will be beneficial to all class es, causes general joy to prevail.

Later from England .- By the packet ship St. Andrew. Captain Thompson, we have received London papers to the 7th and Liverpool to the 8th May, being two days later from the former and three from the latter place.

The dates from the continent are not later than those re-

ceived by the Albany, which arrived on Tuesday.

England.—By the following paragraph from the London Sun, it appears that no further opposition will be made by the government, to the absolute emancipation of the blacks in the West Indies.

"Ministers, we are delighted to learn, will offer no farther opposition to any measure that may be introduced having for its object the immediate emancipation of the apprentices.— The numerous public meetings held in England, Scotland, and Ireland, during the recess, have convinced Lord Mel-bourne and his colleagues that the voice of the united kingdom is in favor of immediate, unconditional emancipation, and we are happy to be able to state that all cabinet hostility to the measure will henceforth be withdrawn. If the emanipationists fail a second time-which we are confident they will not do-the blame cannot be laid at the door of the

The opposition papers maintain, however, that the anouncement of the Sun is delusive, and intended to the he advocates of emancipation off their guard.

#### CINCINNATI PRICE CURRENT. \$6 75 to 6 87 per bbl. Flour, 80 c. per bush 40 c. " " Corn, Oats. \$15 to 18 per ton. Hops, Coffee, Rio, 13 1-2 to 14 1-2 per lb. 12 1-2 to 15 per lb. Havanna. 80 to 85 Tea, G. P. 80 to 85 7 to 8 4 there the Sugar, N. O. hhd, 16 1-2 to 18 Loaf, Candles, sp. 12 to 13 10 1-2 to 11 1-2 " Cheese, 8 to 9 6 to 6 1-2 4 Rice, 62 1-2 to 68 3-4 per bush 12 1-2 to 14 PORK, Clear, \$16 to 17 per bbf. Mess, 13 1-2 to 14 Prime. 15 1-2 to 16 1-2 8 to 9 per lb. NAILS. 6 c. to 10 per lb.

INDIANA—CALL FOR A STATE CONVENTION The undersigned, having been appointed, by the Decatur ounty Anti-Slavery Society, a committee to correspond with other Anti-Slavery Societies and friends of emancipa-tion, in reference to forming a State Anti-Slavery Society, for the state of Indiana, beg leave respectfully to call the attention of the friends of the cause throughout the state to the ubject. It is believed that the organization of a State So ciety, is indispensable to the prosperity of the cause in the state, and that it would very much aid its general advancement. Experience teaches that the efforts of of separate societies, are much cramped, and their influence exceedingly circumscribed, without the aid of an organiza-tion that will enable them to concentrate their influence, by ion that will enable them to concentrate their influence, by secuation and uniting their coursels and efforts, for the

comotion of the cause in which they may be engaged.

While many, in our sister states, are aroused, and are taking hold of the anti-slavery cause in good earnest-are investigating the subject of human rights-are exposing the sin and impolicy of slavery, before this great nation—are urging the claims of the oppressed slave upon the southern conscience—and showing that no people can enslave their fellow men, without inflicting upon fellow men, without inflicting upon themselves the deepest injury;—Indiana, through inferior to none of her sister states, n her sense of moral justice, her political acumen and integrity, or her generous feelings of philanthropy and patrioti "Governor Mason" came next, which was also thrown off is yet in a great measure asleep on the subject of American energies. But few anti-slavery prints circulate, or are read any where in the state; but few public lectures have heen any where in the state; but low public lectures that a local given on the subject. The people want, and must have light. We need able and efficient public lectures, whose business it shall be to call the attention of the community to the subject of slavery—to set forth the sentiments of anti-slavery men and explain the nature and tendency of their measures in such way, as, if possible, to remove from the public mind that undue and hurtful prejudice which it is the lot of the friends of immediate emancipation to encounter, every where inthef ree states, on account of the slaveholding influence; to show the adaptation of the means employed to secure the objects intended, namely—the peaceable emancipation and moral elevation of the enslaved in our country, and also to secure hereby the best interests, both of their masters and the whole community. We need to have the publications of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and other anti-slavery prints, widely circulated, and generally read, in order that the people may be brought to feel a lively interest in the subject; and in order that they may examine our weapons, which, indeed, are not carnal, but we trust mighty through God to the pulling down of the strong holds of slavery, in our beloved country. And it is not to be expected that any of those objects, so desirable, and so indispensable, can ever be so tully, if at all accomplished, without the aid of a State gociety. We would, therefore, in discharge of the duty enoined upon us, beg leave to submit to the consideration of he friends of the cause in Indiana the following

Proposal.

1st. That measures be taken by Anti-Slavery Societies and friends of the cause throughout the state, to obtain and forward to the editor of the Philanthropist, against the 30th day of June next, the names of such citizens as wish a Convention to be called, in order to form a society for the state: and that the editor be requested to publish the hames or num-ber of all such people the 15th day of June next; and if it shall appear, from the call, that the friends of the cause are des

rous to form a State Society; then,
2d. The Convention, composed, if possible, of all who call for it, and all others who are like minded, shall meet at at — o'clock, in order to form the Indiana State Anti-Slav-

SAMUEL DONNELL, Sen. ? Committee.

FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE. A desirable FARM of 135 acres, situated near a M' slevery,"—"thus far thou shalt go, and no farther." This is the best—the only—means of saving the South from the fruits of her own folly—folly that has been so long, and so strangely encouraged by the North, that it has grown into downright intolerable arregance.

There are many other "events" of the last two or three years which have, doubtless, had their influence on the course of the abolitionists—and which might properly be dwelt upon at considerable length, were it not that this communication is already greatly protracted beyond its intended limits. I shall, therefore, in mentioning the remaining topics, do little more than enumerate them.

shall, therefore, in mentioning the remaining topics, to indice more than enumerate them. The legislature of Vermont has taken a decided stand in favor of Anti-Slavery principles and action. In the Autumn of 1836, the following resolutions were passed by an almost

"Resolved, By the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, that neither Congress nor the State Governments have any Constitutional right to abridge the free expressions of opinions, or the transmission of them through the medium opinions, or the units."
of the public mails."
"Resolved, That Congress do possess the power to abolish

slavery in the District of Columbia."
"Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor be re

"Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolutions to the Executives of each of the States, and to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress."

At the session held in November last, the following joint resolutions, preceded by a decisive memorial against the admission of Texas, were passed by both branches—with the exception of the fifth which was passed only by the House of Representatives. Representatives.

1. Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives

That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Reptatives requested to use their influence in that body to not the annexation of Texas to the Union. 2. Resolved, That, representing as we do the people of Vermont, we do, thereby, in their name, SOLEMNLY PROTEST

against such annexation in any form. . Resolved, That as the Representatives of the people of Vermont, we do solemnly protest against the admission into this Union of any state whose constitution tolerates do-

mestic slavery.

4. Resolved, That Congress have full power by the congress have full power by stitution, to abolish slavery and the slave trade in the Dis-trict of Columbia and in the Territories of the United

5. Resolved, That Congress has the constitutional powe to prohibit the slave trade between the several states of this n, and to make such laws as shall effectually prohibit such trade.
6. Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed

and our Representatives requested to present the foregoing Report and Resolutions to their respective Houses in Con-gress, and use their influence to carry the same speedily into

7. Resolved, That the Governor of this State be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing report and Resolutions to the President of the United States, and to each of our

Senators and Representatives in Congress,
The influence of Anti-slavery principles in Massachusetts
has become decisive, if we are to judge from the change of sentiment in the Legislative body. The Governor of that Commonwealth saw fit to introduce into his inaugural speech delivered in January 1836, a severe censure of the abolition-ists, and to intimate, that they were guilty of an offence punle at common law. This part of the speech was ferred to a joint committee of five, of which a member of the Senate was chairman. To the same Committee were also referred communications which had been received by the Governor, from several of the Legislatures of the slaveholding states, requesting the Legislature of Massachusetts to enact laws, making it PENAL for citizens of that State to form societies for the abolition of slavery, or to speak or publish sentiments such as had been uttered in Anti-slavery stings and published in Anti-slavery tracts and papers The Managers of the Massachusetts Anti-slavery Society, in a note addressed to the Chairman of the Committee, a note addressed to the Chairman of the Committee, requested permission, as a party whose rights were drawn in question, to appear before it. This was granted. The gentlemen selected by them to appear on their behalf were of unimpeachable character and distinguished for professional merit and general literary and scientific intellig Such was then the unpopularity of abolitionism, that not-withstanding the personal influence of these gentlemen, they were ill-not to say rudely-treated, especially by the chair man of the Committee; so much so, that respect for them-selves and the cause they were deputed to defend, persuaded them to desist before they had completed their remarks. A Report including Resolutions unfavorable to the abolitio was made, of which the following is a copy:

The Joint Special Committee, to whom was referred smuch of the Governor's Message as related to the Abolition of Slavery, together with certain documents upon the sam subject, communicated to the Executive by the several Legislatures of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama, transmitted by his Excellency to the Leislature, and hereunto annexed, have considered the same, and ask leave respectfully, to submit the following:

vealth, to interfere in the institution of domestic slavery in the southern states, it having existed therein before the establishment of the constitution: it having been recognized by that instrument; and it being strictly within their own

eping.

Resolved. That this Legislature, regarding the agitation of the question of domestic slavery as having already inter-rupted the friendly relations which ought to exist between the several States of this Union; and as tending permanently to injure, if not altogether to subvert, the principles of the Union itself, and believing that the good effected by those who excite its discussion in the nonslaveholding States, is, under the circumstances of the case, altogether visionary, while the immediate and future evils is great and certain: does hereby express its entire disapprobation of the doctrine upon this subject avowed, and the general measures pursued by such as agitate the question; and does earnestly recommend to them carefully to abstain from all such discussion and all such measures, as may tend to disturb, and irrita

The Report was laid on the table-whence it was r taken up during the session—its friends being afraid of a lean majority on its passage,—for the alarm had already been favored it. From this time, till the election in the succeed ing autumn, the subject was much agitated in Massa The abolitionists again petitioned the Legislature at its session begun in January 1837—especially, that it should remonstrate against the Resolution of Mr. Hawes, adopted by the House of Representatives in Congress, by which all memorials, &c., in relation to slavery were laid, and to be laid on the table, without further action on them. The abolitionists were again heard in behalf of their petitions before the proper Committee.\* The result was, the passage of the following resolutions with only 16 dissenting voices to 378 in the H. of Representatives, and in the Senate, with no

more than one or two dissentients on any one of them.

"Whereas, the House of Representatives of the United States, in the month of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, did adopt a solution, whereby it was ordered that all petitions, memo rials, resolutions, propositions, or papers, relating in any way, or to any extent whatever, to the subject of slavery, or the subject of slavery, without being either printed or referred, abolition of slavery, without being either printed or referred, should be laid upon the table, and that no further action whatever should be had thereon; and whereas such a disposition of petitions, then or thereafter to be received, is a virtual denial of the right itself; and whereas, by the resolution aforesaid, which is adopted as a standing rule in the present of Representatives, the petitions of a large nu of the people of this Commonwealth, praying for the removal of a great social, moral, and political evil, have been slighted and contemned: therefore,

"Resolved, That the resolution above named is an as-

"Resolved, That the resolution above named is an assumption of power and authority at variance with the spirit
and intent of the Constitution of the United States, and injurious to the cause of freedom and free institutions; that it
does violence to the inherent, absolute, and inalienable rightsof man; and that it tends essentially to impair those fundamental principles of natural justice and natural law, which
are antecedent to any written constitutions of government,
independent of them all, and essential to the security of freedom in a state.

Congress, in maintaining and advocating the right of pet tion, have entitled themselves to the cordial approbation

ne people of this commonwealth.
"Resolved, That Congress, having exclusive legislation an the District of Columbia, possess the right to abolish slavery in said district, and that its exercise should only be restrained by a regard to the public good,"

That you want to be a regard to the public good,"

That you may judge for yourself what influence the abo-lition question exercised in the elections in Massachusette, last autumn,—I send you three numbers of the Liberator containing copies of letters addressed to many of the can-

containing copies of letters addressed didates, and their respective replies, The Legislature have passed, unanimously, at its present session, resolutions (preceded by a report of great ability) protesting "carnestly and solemnly against the annexation of Texas to this Union"—and declaring that, "no act done, or compact made, for such purpose, by the government of the U.S. will be binding on the states, or the people."

tleman who had been chairman of the commi tee the preceding year, was supposed, in consequence of the change in public opinion in relation to abolitionists, to have injured his political standing too much, even to be nominated as a candidate for re-election.

The following resolves were passed by the Legislature of Massachusetts, in April, almost unanimously.

1. Resolved, That Congress has, by the constitution, power to abolish slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia; and there is nothing in the terms or circumstances of the acts of cession by Virginia and Maryland, or oth-

Two years ago, Governor Marcy of this state shewed him-self willing, at the dictation of the South, to aid in passing laws for restraining and punishing the abolitionists, when-ever the extremity of the case might call for it. Two weeks age, at the request of the Young Men's Anti-Slavery Soci-ety of Albany, the Assembly chamber, by a vote of the House (only two dissentient) was granted to Alvan Stewart, Esq. a distinguished lawyer, to lecture on the subject of abo-lition.

Resolutions against the annexation of Texas have already been passed by many of the Free States. All the rest of them will probably have passed similar resolutions before the end of the year.

Kentucky is assuming an attitude of great interest to the friends of liberty and the Constitution. The blessings of othem that are ready to perish" throughout the land, the applause of the good throughout the world will be hers; if she should show moral energy enough to break energy works. hould show moral energy enough to break every yoke that the has hitherto imposed on the "poor," and by which hown prosperity and true power have been hindered.

In view of the late action in the Senate and H. of Repu

sentatives in Congress—adverse as they may seem, to those who think more highly of the branches of the Legislature than of the SOURCE of their power—the abolitionists see nothing that is cause for discouragement. They find the PEOPLE sound; they know that they still cherish, as their fathers did, the right of petition—the freedom of the press
—the freedom of speech—the rights of conscience; that they
love the liberty of the North more than they love the slavery
of the South. What care they for Resolutions in the House or Resolutions in the Senate; when the House and the Sen ate are but their ministers, their servants, and they know that they can discharge them at their pleasure? It may be that Congress has yet to learn, that the people have but slight regard for their restraining resolutions. They ought to have known this from the history of such resolutions for the last two years. THIRTY SEVEN THOUSAND petitions for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia h their petitions laid on the table by the resolution of the House of Representatives in May 1836. At the succeeding session, they had increased to ONE HUNDRED AND TEN The resolution of Jan. 18, 1837, laid all their petitions in the same way on the table. At the called, and at the present session, these 110,000 had multiplied to FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND. Soon, Senators and Representative will be sent from the free states who will need no petitionsthey will know the prayer of their constituents before they

leave their homes In concluding this, my answer to your 13th interrogatory I will say that I know of no event that has transpired, either in or out of Congress, for the last two or three years, that has had any other influence on the exertions of abolitio than to increase and stimulate them. Indeed every thing that has taken place within that period, ought to excite to their utmost efforts all who are not despairing dastards.—
The Demon of oppression in this land is tenfold more fierce and rampant and relentless than he was supposed to be before roused from the quiet of his lair. To every thing that religion of the Bible must be adulterated; the claims of Humanity must be smothered—the demands of Justice must be nullified; a part of our Race must be shut out from the common sympathies of a common nature.— Nor is this all; they see their own rights and those of the people; the right to speak, to write, to print, to publish, to assemble together, to petition their own servants, all, brought in peril. They feel that the final conflict between Popular liberty and Aristrocratic slavery has come; that one or the other must fall; and they have made up their minds, with the

"14. Have you any permanent funds, and how much?" Answer.—We have none. The contributions are anti-cipated. We are always in debt, and always getting out of

I have now, Sir, completed my answers to the question proposed in your letter of the 16th ult. It gives me pleasur to have had such an auspicious opportunity of doing so, cannot but hope for good to both the parties concerned where candor and civility have characterized their represen-

Part of the answer to your 13th question may seem to wander from the strict terms of the question propounded.—
Let it be set down to a desire on my part, to give you all the information I can at all germain to the inquiry. The "profer,", made in note to Mr. Calhoun, was not "unguarded."—
Nor was it singular. The information I have furnished has been always accessible to our adversaries—even though the application for it might not have been clothed in the polite d gentlemanly terms, which have so strongly reco ded yours to the most re pectful consideration.

Of your very obedient Servant. JAMES G. BIRNEY.

[In the Explanatory remarks placed at the beginning this correspondence, reasons were given, that were deeme sufficient, for not publishing more of the letters that passe between Mr. Elmore and myself, than the two above. they were in type I have received from Mr. E. a comm tion, in reply to one from me, informing him that I proposed limiting the publication to the two letters just m It is dated May 19. The following extract shows, that he entertains a different opinion from ours, and thinks that jus-tice to him requires, that another of his letters should be in-

cluded in the correspondence.

"The order you propose in the publication is proper enough; the omission of business and immaterial letters beenough; the omission of ousness and immaterial fetters being perfectly proper, as they can interest nobody. I had supposed my last letter would have formed an exception to the rule, which excluded immaterial papers. It explained more fully than my first, my reasons for this correspondence, defined the limits to which I had prescribed myself, and was a proper accompaniment to a publication of what I had not written for publication. Allow me Sir, to say that it will be but justice to me, that it should be printed with the other papers. I only suggest this for your own consideration, for—adhering to my former opinions and decision—I ask nothing, and complain of nothing."

It is still thought that the publication of the letter alluded

to is unnecessary to the purpose of enlightening the public, as to the state, prospect, &c. of the Anti-slavery cause. It contains no denial of the facts—nor impeachment of the statements, nor answer to the arguments contained in my ed in this matter, and as it is intended to maintain the consis ant liberality which has characterized the Executive Com mittee in all their intercourse with their opponents, the suggestion made by Mr. E. is cheerfully complied with. The following is a copy of the letter alluded to.—J. G. B.] "WASHINGTON, May 5, 1838.

"To James G. Birney, Esq. "Cor. Sec. A. A. S. S.

"Sir.—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, in which you again refer to the publication of the Correspondence between us, in relation to the measures and designs of the abolitionists. I would have certainly an swered yours of the 2d ulto. on the same subject more before this, had it not have escaped my recollection, in consequence [of] having been more engaged than usual in the business before the House. I hope the delay has been productive of no inconvenience. "If I correctly understand your letters above referred to

the control of those papers and the decision as to their publication have passed into the "Executive Committee of the Am. Anti-Slavery Society;" and from their tenor, I infer, that their determination is so far made, that nothing I could object would prevent it, if I desired to do so. I was certainly ject would prevent it, if I desired to do so. I was certainly not apprised, when I entered into this correspondence, that its disposition was to depend on any other will than yours and mine,—but that matters nothing now,—you had the power, and I am not disposed to question the right or propriety of its exercise. I heard of you as a man of intelligence, sincerity, and truth,—who, although laboring in a bad cause, did it into the contract of th with ability, and from a mistaken conviction of its justice. As one of the Representatives of a slave-holding constituency, and one of a committee raised by the Representatives of the slave-holding States, to ascertain the intentions and progress of your associations, I availed myself of the opportunity offered by your character and situation to propose to you inquiries as to facts, which would make those developments so important to be known by our people. My inquiries were framed to draw out full and authentic details of the organization, numbers, resources, and designs of the aboli-tionists, of the means they resorted to for the accomplish-ment of their ends, and the progress made, and making, in

erwise, imposing any legal or moral restraint upon its exer-

cise.

2. Asolved, That Congress ought to take measures for the abolitica of slavery in the District of Columbia.

3. Resolved, That the rights of justice, the claims of humanity, and the common good, alike demand the entire suppression of the slave trade now carried on in the District of

pression of the slave trade now carried on in the Columbia.

4. Resolved, That Congress has, by the Con power to abolish slavery in the territories of the United

States,

5. Resolved, That his excellency the Governor be requested to forward a copy of these resolves to each of our Sensions and Representatives in Congress.

Resolved relating to the slave trade between the states.

1. Resolved, That Congress has by the constitution, power to abolish the traffic in slaves between different states of the Union.

the Union.
2. Resolved, That the exercise of this power is demanded

by the principles of humanity and justice.

3. Resolved, That his excellency the Governor be requested to forward a copy of these resolves to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Resolves relating the admission of new states into the

1. Resolved, That no new state should hereafter be admitted 1. Resolved, That no new state should hereafter be admitted into the Union, whose constitution of government, shall permit the existence of domestic slavery.

2. Resolved, That his excellency the Governor, be requested to forward a copy of these resolves to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress. their dangerous work, that all such information might be laid before the four millions and a half of white inhabitants in the slave States, whose lives and property are menaced and endangered by this ill-considered, misnemed, and disorganizing philanthrophy. They should be informed of the full length and breadth and depth of this storm which is gathering over their heads, before it breaks in its desolating fury. Christian and civilized, they are now industrious, prosperous and happy; but should your scheme of abolition prevail, it will bring upon them overwhelming ruin and misery unutterable. The two races cannot exist together upon terms of equality—the extirpation of one or the ruin of the other would be inevitable. This humanity conceived in wrong and born in civil strife, would be baptized in a people's blood. It was, that our people might know, in time to guard against the mad onset, the full extent of this gignnitic conspiracy and crusade upon their institutions; and of necessity

against the med onset, the full extent of this gigantic con-spiracy and crusade upon their institutions; and of necessity upon their lives with which they must sustain them; and their fortunes and prosperity, which exist only while those institutions exist, that I was induced to enter into a correspon-dence with you, who by your official station and intelligence were known to be well informed on these points, and from your well established character for candor and fairness, would lieved by you to be true. To a great extent, my end has been accomplished by your replies to my enquiries. How far, or lieved by you to be true. To a great extent, my end has been accomplished by your replies to my enquiries. How far, or whether at all, your answers have run, beyond the facts enquired for, into theories, arguments, and dissertations, as erroneous as mischievous, is not a matter of present consideration. We differed no wider than I expected, but that difference has been exhibited courteously, and has nothing to do with the question of publication. Your object, or rather the object of your Committee, is to publish, and 1, having no reason to desire it, as you have put me in possession of the facts I wished, and no reason not to desire it, as there is nothing to conceal, will leave yourself and the Committee to take your own course, neither assenting nor dissenting. take your own course, neither assenting nor dissenting, what you may finally decide to do.

"Very respectfully,

"Your obedient servant,

The letter of Mr. Elmore contains but little more than teration of alarming cries on the part of the slave —cries that are as old as the earliest attempts of philanthre py to break the fetters of the enslaved, and that have bee epeated up to the present day, with a boldness that seems increase, as instances of emancipation multiply to prove them groundless. Those who utter them seem, in their panic, not only to overlook the most obvious laws of the human mind, and the lights of experience, but to be almost uncon scious of the great events connected with slavery, that are now passing around them in the world, and conspiring to bring about its early abrogation among all civilized and com-

However christian and civilized, industrious, prosperous and happy, the SLAVEHOLDERS of the South may be, this cannot be said of the slaves. A large religious denomination of the state in which Mr. Elmore resides, has deliberately pronounced them to be "HEATHEN." Their "industry" seen at the end of the lash—of "prosperity" they have none, for they cannot possess any thing that is an element of prosperity—their "happiness" they prove by running away from their masters, whenever they think they can effect their estimates, whenever they think they can effect their estimates. cape. This is the condition of a large majority of the peo-ple in South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana, The "two races" exist in peace in Mexico,—in all the

former South American dependencies of Spain, in Antigua, in the Bermudus, in Canada, in Massachusetts, in fine, in every country where they enjoy legal equality. It is the denial of this that produces discontent. Max will never be satisfied without it. Let the slaveholders consult the irreright to those from whom they have withheld it, and they will be blessed with a peace, political, social, moral, beyond their present conceptions; without such a concession yond their present conception they never can possess it.

A system that cannot withstand the assaults of truth—that replies to argument with threats—that cannot be talked brought out into the light and examined, must in this time of inexorable scrutiny and relentless agitation, be a dangerous one. If justice be done, all necessity for the extirpation of any part of the people will at once be removed. Baptisms of blood are seen only when humanity has failed in her offices, and the suffering discern hope only in the brute efforts of despair. Mr. Elmore is doubtless well versed in general history. To his research despaties of despairs of the suffering discern here the suffering discern here. nistory. To his vigorous declamation I reply by asking, he can produce from the history of our race a single instance, where emancipation, full and immediate, has been followed as a consequence, by insurrection or bloodshed. I may go further, and ask him for a well authenticated instance, where an emancipated slave, singly has embrued his hands in his master's blood. The first record of such an act in modern imes, is vet to be made.

ore says, "the white inhabitants in the slave state should be informed of the full length and breadth and depth of this storm which is gathering over their heads, before it breaks in its desolating fury." In this sentiment there is reaks in its desolating not a reasonable man in the country, be he abolitionist or have, in a gentleman How wildly and mischievously has she been heretofore mis led! Whilst the Governors of Virginia, Alabama, Tennes see and Arkansas, have been repelling offers, made in respect ful terms, of the fullest and most authentic accounts of our movements, and whilst Governor Butler, of South Carolina has not only followed the example of his gubernatorial bre thren just named, but is found corresponding with a misera-ble unknown wretch in Massachusetts—bribing him with a-few dollars, the sum he demanded for his fraudulent promise to aid in thwarting the abolitionists,—whilst too Mr. Calhoun has been willing to pass laws to shut out from his constituents information that concerned them more nearly than all others—we now have it from the highest source, from one selected by a state delegation as its representative in a general committee of the whole slave-holding delegations, that the South ought to be "informed of the full length, and breadth, and depth" of the measures, intentions, &c. of the abolitionists. At this there is not an abolitionist who will not rejoice. We ask for nothing but access to the popular mind of the South. We feel full confidence in the eterna rectitude of our principles, and of their reception at the South, when once they are understood. Let the conflict come, let the truth of liberty fairly enter the lists with the of slavery, and we have not a doubt of a gloriou

triumph.

May we not, after this, expect the aid of Mr. Elmore and others of equal distinction in the South, in giving to their fellow-citizens the information that we have always believed, Mau 24. 1838. James G. Birner.

# POETRY.

From the Pennsylvania Freeman. STANZAS.

Written on reading the yeas and nays, in the 'Reform Convention,' npon the adoption of Mr. Martin's amendment, depriving the colored people of their political rights. It is done !- and the record is traced,

Henceforth to be linked with your fame-It shall stand on the page of your life, uneffaced, A witness for aye of your shame! To years and to ages unborn,

Throughout every kindred and clime. Ye shall be as a by-word, a hissing and scorn, To the pure and the good of all Time ! The curse of the slave and the taunt of the free Henceforth and forever your portion shall be!

O'er the graves of those true-hearted men Who scoffed at the crown and the chain, In the land hallowed still by the spirit of Penn, Whose precepts ye dare to profane, Ye have trampled the weak in your might; Ye have torn from the hands of the poor The signet of manhood-the blood purchased right

Which your fathers were fain to secure, Base forgers of fetters! how well have ye won The hate of a world by the deeds ye have dons!

When the tyrant was here in his pride, And trembled the land 'neath the tread of the fee, They fought by their white brother's side-The scorned and the outcast-they poured Their blood in the terrible fray-On the red field of battle, they won by the sword, The rights ye have wrested away-In the hour of our peril they breasted the storm.

And this is the meed of their toil ! And this their exceeding reward! To be in a land that they fought for, a spoil-A people oppressed and abhorred! In vain to the rulers they cry-

And stood up for freedom, unshaken and firm!

The proud listen not to their mo And the hypocrite-priest, as of old, passes by, And leaves them to perish alone!
Yet shout! for our land is the home of the free-No people on earth are so gallant as we!

Be the names of thy time-honored dead,

Pennsylvania! remembered no more! Let the wreath of thy glory be torn from thy head,

For the day of thy splender is o'er—

And thy sun, in an evil eclipse, Dimly shines on thy patriot-graves, While Liberty's name is profaned by the lips Of tyrants—the basest of slaves— These-these be thy gods !- lay thy lip in the dust For the robber now site in the seat of thy just!

How thy true-hearted children will blush.

Who exultingly spoke of thee once,

Proud land of a Franklin, a Morris, a Rush! When they hear of thy recreant sons! Let thy banner be torn into shreds! Let the flag of the pirate unfurl, An emblem of outrage, to float o'er the heads Of a Martin-a Cummin and Curll! Be the voice of the Past, with its memories, de While hosannas are sung to a Foulkron and Crum

But shall this be the end? shall the star Of thy glory for ever be hid? And thy children be fettered to tyranny's car To do as the despot may bid? No-never !-- "the free soul of Penn" Lingers yet o'er the land of his love,

And thy Friends to the rescue, from hill-top and gle In the strength of their purpose shall move! Thy Forward and Earle have not spoken in vain, For the sun of thy splendor shall beam forth again

Then, tyrant! look well to your path! A cloud shall come over your fame-And the terrible storm of a free people's wrath Overwhelm you with anguish and shame! To years and to ages unborn. Throughout every kindred and clime,

Ye shall be as a by-word, a hissing and scorn To the pure and the good of all time! The curse of the slave and the taunt of the free Henceforth and for ever your portion shatl be! March 6th, 1838.

A Legislative Quotation .- It would seem that he legislators of Alabama are not quite so minutey acquainted with the language of the Bible as hey ought to be with a book containing the charter and sanction of their "peculiar institution."-In their preamble to some resolutions in favor of the annexation of Texas, they say, that province was once ours, and was "bartered for a mess of

A gentleman of unimpeachable veracity, who was present during the riotous proceedings in Philadelphia, informs us that a young farmer from the country who went there to attend the convention, was walking the street with two of his sis ters; and being somewhat browned by the sun as most farmers are, the cry was instantly raised that a "nigger" was walking with white women Upon such misrepresentations as these was the riot raised; a riot which resulted in the destruction of a building solemnly dedicated to "Virtue, Liberty and Independence," in the very city where our immortal Declaration of Independence was first promulgated .- Boston Times.

A Slaver .- The new Orleans papers state that British man-of-war had been spoken to off Betey Islands, which reported the recent capture of slaver, with 500 slaves on board. The slaver was from the Guinea coast-not from the District

Texas.—By the steam packet Columbia, we have been put in possession of the following information. Congress had met and resolved that President Houston immediately have the petition to the United States, relative to the annexnave the position to the many in consequence of the receipt of a letter from the Minister in England, stating that a treaty of commerce had been entered into between Eng-

# ADVERTISEMENTS.

#### GLEZEN & SHEPARD, STEREOTYPE FOUNDERS and PRINTERS.

No. 29 PEARL STREET, CINCINNATI.

# FOR SALE,

A HOUSE and LOT, an excellent busin ted in Fulton, near the Turnpike Gate, will be sold lov and on reasonable terms, or will be exchanged for property in the country ten or fifteen miles from the city.—Title inisputable. For further particulars enquire at this office Cincinnati, May 1, 1838.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

# ANTI-SLAVERY WORS.

For sale at the Anti-Slavery Depository, Cincinnati. JAY'S INQUIRY: 206 pp. 12 mo. cloth. 37 1-2 cts. An iniquiry into the character and tendency of the American Colonization and American Anti-Slavery Societies. By William Jay, of Bedford, New York, son of the celebrated John Jay, first Chief Justice of the United States. This book is in two parts. The first contains copious extracts from the laws, besides being the best Manual, which is now for sale, exhibiting the odious and redulsive character of Colo-nization. The second part unfolds the principles of antislavery societies, answers objections to them, and by histori cal facts and unanswerable arguments, shows their adapta tion to theend in view, and the glorious consequences which must follow from their adoption. It gives much useful information, respecting St. Domingo, and the working of the British Emancipation Act.

CHARLES BALL. 517 pp. \$1 25. This is a story, told by himself of a Man who lived 40 years in Maryland, South Carolina and Georgia, as a slave under various masters, and was one year in thenavy, with Commodore Barney, during the late war. Containing an ac count of the manners and usages of theplanters and slave holders of the South, a description of the condition and treat ment of the slaves, with observations upon the state of morals amongst the cotton planters, and the perils and suffering of a fugitive slave, who twice escaped from the cotton country. This is a work of thrilling interest, by some considered

preferable to Archy Moore.

Every abolitionist should read both of the preceding works, if he would understand how slavery, like a heavy mill stone, not only crushes the man, but grinds and man gles every fibre of his heart, white its victim lingers out a living death, GODWIN ON SLAVERY. 258 pp. 12 me. cloth. 50.

Lectures on Slavery, by Rev. Benjamin Godwin, D. D. The writer of this is well known by his work on atheism which has been very extensively and justly admired, for its cogent arguments, copious information, pure style and amiable temper. His work on slavery is remarkable for its clear and temper. His work on slavery is remarkable for its clear and methodical arrangements, its glowing eloquence, and its abun-dance of facts. It has been said by some who have read it that it has all the enthusiasm and remance of a novel, and produces the same inense interest with a highly wroughl work of fiction, beside having the advantage of its being a description of scenes inreal life, instead of being a mere fancy

THOMPSON'S LECTURES AND DEBATES, 190 pp. 12mo. cloth. 50
Lectures of George Thompson with a full report of the discussion between him and Mr. Borthwick, the pre slavery agent, held at the royal amphitheatre, Liverpool, (Eng.) and which continued for six evenings with unabated interest. The book is enriched by an exceedingly interesting preface of more than 30 pages, by Wm. L. Garrison, giving a brief account of Mr. Thompson's labors. The whole work gives us a vivid conception of the ease and completeness with which Mr. Thompson demolished the axtended rampart of slavery, erected with great offortby the hired champion of the staveholders. The speech in which he cuts up colonization is worth the price of the book,
MRS, CHILD'S APPEAL. 216 pp. 12 mo. cloth. 37

MRS. CHILD'S APPEAL. 216 pp. 12 mo. cloth. 37 An Appeal in favor of that class of Americans called Africans. By Mrs. Child, Author of the Mother's Book, Fruga Housewife, &c. With two engravings. Second edition, re-

vised by the author.

This is an excellent work for those who have read little on This is an excellent work for those who have the subject. It is very valuable for its historical information interesting anecdotes, calm reasoning, and vivid exhibition of the permicious effects of Slavery, the safety of immediation, and our duties in relation to the subject.

emancipation, and our duties in relation to the subject.

THE FOUNTAIN, Little Quarto plain, 19, gilt, 25.

A collection of passages of Scripture for every day in the year, together with an appropriate selection from some of the most popular writers in the English language. Compiled y Mrs. Child, and worthy the compiler.

To Country Merchante!
BOOK AND PAPER STORE.

TRUMAN & SMITH, Booksellers and Stationers, No. 159 Main Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers, No. 109 Main between Fourth and Fifth streets, Cincinnati.

Have a constant supply of Books in every department of Literature and Science, at reduced prices.

Country Merchants, and all others wanting BOOKS AND STATIONARY, at wholesals and retail, are invited to call before.

rited to call before purchasing elsewhere.

School Books, in any variety and quantity, at Eastern Bibles of different kinds, from large quarto to 32 mo., plain, and elegant. All the Biblical commentaries, in

plain, and elegant. All the Biblical commentaries, in common use, also a common variety of Hymn Books.

Miscellaneous Works, consisting of Travels, Histories, Biographies, Memoirs.

New Publications, on every subject of interest, regularly received, immediately after publication.

Blank Books, Slates, Slate Pencils, Copy Books, Letter, Writing and Printing Paper, and Writing Ink, Wafers, Sealing Wax, and every article of STATIONARY.

Book-Binders Stock, consisting of Leathers Boogle Gold. Book-Binders Stock, consisting of Leathers, B

Leaf, and all other Binding Materials STEAM SCOURING AND CLOTHES-DRESSING EMPORIUM.

The subscriber continues to carry on the Steam Scour-ing business, at his old stand on Walnut street, between 3rd and 4th, and respectfully returns his thanks to the cit-izens of Cincinnati and vicinity, for their former patronage and hopes by strict attention to the business to merit a con of their favors. His mode of renovating is upo the most approved plan. He assures the public that he will extract all kinds of Grease, Pitch, Tar, Paint, Oil &c., and restore the cloth to its former appearance without injury, by means of a composition that he uses expressly for that purpose.—Coat collars cleaned without altering their shape, and lost colors restored.

Ladies habits, table-clothes and garments of all descrip-

tions, done at the shortest notice, and in the best possib style. - This he promises to perform or no pay. CHARLES SATCHELL.

Cincinnati, July 26, 1837. N. B. Gentlemen's cast-off clothing bought.

COOPER'S WARE MANUFACTORY. 400 Barrel and Staff Churns,

200 Nests Tubs, 100 dozen Wash Boards, 1000 Wooden Bowls, Also—Measures, Baskets, &c. The Subscribers having now a good and extensive stocy of the above articles of their man ufacture on hand, offer to sll any quantity on time for good City paper.

Tar, Hops, Brooms, Manilla Mats. 100 Kegs Tar, 30 Bales Hops, 50 doz. Brooms

20 dozen Manilla Mats, superior article, with Groce of every variety, Wholesale and Retail.

EMERY & HOWELS. Mam qetween 5th & 6th streets, Cincinnati. January 8th.

AGENTS FOR PHILANTHROPIST. EDWARD WEED, Financial Agent, O. A. S. S. M. R. Robinson, is hereby duly authorized to act as ent for the Philanthropist and collect Pledges, and Dona-ons for the Ohio A. S. Society.

Wm. Smith and Hiram Elmer are authorized to act as

travelling agents for the Philanthropist, and are recommended to the confidence of the public. Lecturers, employed by ceive subscriptions for the Philanthropist,

A. B. Wilson, Greenfield. Daniel Osborn, Peru, Delaware co. Andrew Black, New Concord, Musk. co. A. A. Guthrie, Putnam. "
Merrick Starr, Mt. Pleasant, Jeff. co. Saml. Lewis, P.M., Harrisville.

Rev. John Walker, New Athens, Harrison co. Jos. A. Dugdale, Cortsville, Clark co. Saml. G. Meek, P.M., Goshen, Cler. co. Davis Fuller, Williamsburg. "
Davis Fuller, Hartford, Trumbull co.
Geo. Hazlip, P.M., Gustavus. "
C. G. Sutliff, Vernon. " Riverius Bidwell, Kinsman. Rev. Sydney S. Brown, Fowler Chester Birge, Vienna. John Kirk, Youngstown. Jas. Adair, Poland.

Dr. C. R. Fowler, Canfield. Ralph Hickox, Warren. Chas. Clapp, Ravenna, Portage co. Lewis Rice, Cleveland, Cuyahoga Ezekiel Folsom, O. City. "Rev. John Monteith, Elyria, Lorain co.

Thos, S. Graham, Clear Creek, Richland co. A. S. Grimes, Mansfield. Alex. Alexander, Antrim, Guernsey co. John Jolliffe, Esq. Batavia, Clermont co. B. Reynolds, Felicity. W. G. Gage, Neville, Henry Wier, Lewis P. O. Brown co. Simeon Bearce, M. D. Decatur,

J. B. Mahan, Sardinia, "
Rev. Jesse Lockhart, Russelville, "
Hiram Burnett, Winchester, Adams co. Rev. Dyer Burgess, West Union, "Saml. C. McConnell, New Petersburg" Adam Wilson, Greenfield, Highland co. Joseph A. Morton, Salem Congregation " Jos. F. Garretson, Malaga, Monroe co.

L. W. Knowlton, Utica, Licking co. Jno. C. Eastman, Washington Ct. House M. C. Williams, Camden, Preble co. Artemas Day, Hibbardville, Athens co. Hiram Cable, Amesville, Athens co. Dr. W. W. Bancroft, Granville,

Daniel Parker, New Richmond. David C. Eastman, Bloomingburg. Jos. S. Waugh, Somersville, Butler co.

Jos. Templeton, Xenia. Daniel B. Evans, Ripley. Thomas P. Park. Lewis. Brown county David Powell, Steubenville. Geo. H. Benham, Oberlin. F. D. Parish, Sandusky. Samuel Hall, Marietta, Col. Nathan Nettleton, Medina. Thomas Heaton, Wellsville. Jesse Holmes, New Lisbon. Henry Harris, Ashtabula. C. R. Hamline, Hudson. F. F. Fenn, Tallmadge. O. Wetmore, Cuyahoga Falls Raphael Marshall, Painesville. Robert Hannna, Cadiz.

INDIANA. George McMillan, Logansport. James Worth, Springhill. Andrew Robison, Jr., Greensburg. Dr. James Ritchey, Franklin, James Morrow, South Hanover. Wm. Beard, Liberty.

John Lincoln, Cambridge City.

ILLINOIS. Dr. Thomas A. Brown, Carrollton, J. Brown, Jerseyville, Willard Keys, Quincy. Elizur M. Leonard, Ill. Miss. Institute. Elizur M. Leonard, Ill. Miss. Inst Porcius J. Leach, Vermillionville. Elihu Wolcott, Jacksonville. Rev. Robert Stewart, Canton. P. B. Whipple, Alton. Rev. James H. Dickey, Hennepin

L. M. Ransom, Springfield. Wm. Keys, Quincy, Peter Vanarsdale, Carrollton. Rev. Romulus Barnes, Washington. Mr. Grosvenor, Pekin.
Mr. Bushnell, Lisbon. J. M. Buchanan, Carlinville. Joshua Tucker, Chester. B. B. Hamilton, Otter Creek.

Fred. Collins, Columbus, (Adams co.) Daniel Converse, Esq. Wa A. B. Campbell, Galena. Aaron Russell, Peoria. Wm. Holyoke, Galesburg. MICHIGAN. Alexander McFarren, Detroit. Henry Disbrow, Monroe. Rev. John Dudley, Flint River.

E. V. Carter, St. Clair. B. G. Walker, Grand Rapids. BRODE ISLAND. losiah Cady, Providence.

R. G. Williams, New York City. S. Lightbody, Utien.
Rev. C. B. McKee, Rochester.
Aaron L. Lindsley, Troy.

Rev. H. C. Howells, Pittsburgh. Benjamin S. Jones, Philadelphia. I. Southard, Boston

### REMOVAL. EMERY & HOWELLS.

Have Removed their Cooper's Ware Manufactory and Gro-cery business, to their new stand on Main street, near Front, West side, where they have on hand of good material and excellent workwamship, and offer to sell on conenient terms,

500 Barrel and Staff Pine and Cedar Churns,

300 Nests Tubs, do. 300 Cedar Buckets, 50 Dozen Wash-boards,

50 Doz. Butter prints and Butter Ladles. 150 Doz. Brooms

Doz. Ladies Travelling and Market Baskets 30 Bales Hops, 500 Boxes Cigars, 500 Feet Wooden Bowls,

30 Doz. Manilla Mats—superior article, 20 Boxes Sperm Candles, 200 Kegs Tar, with a general variety of Corday

We will also give Grocéries, Cooper's Ware, or any other kind of goods in exchange for articles of country produce 20 or 30 Barrels country Sugar wanted immediately.

EMERY & HOWELLS Main st., near Front, west side.

### C. DONALDSON & CO. IMPORTERS & DEALERS IN HARDWARE &

CUTLERY, in all its Varieties. No. 18 Main street, Cincinnati.

N. B.—A large assortment of the above goods kept constantly on hand, which they offer for sale, Wholesale and Retail on the most favorable terms.

48—tf. SUGAR BEET SEED. 3 Hhds. of fresh Sugar Beet Seed of the most approved

and latest importation from France. Price One Dollar per lb.

C. DONALDSON & CO.

### No. 18, Main street, Cincinnati. From the Daily Cincinnati Whig

MILES' TOMATO MEDICINE. We desire the attention of the public to the advertis in our paper of to-day, relative to Dr. Miles' Tomato Medi-cine. Much pains have been taken by many to make the public believe that this medicine contains calomel; but the present advertisement proves the contrary. We believe that there is no quackery nor decept ion in it, but that it is the result of a most valuable discovery. Its proprietors do not recommend it as a cure-all, but only as a complete substitute for calomel devoid of all the deleterious consequences

which the latter so often produces. We have before us a pamphlet containing various testime-nials in its favor, from several distinguished physicians, and numerous private individuals of high respectability—all ex-pressing their confidence in, and approval of its qualities.— The proprietors of the medicine do not hesitate to explain to regular physicians all its component parts, which of itself, proves conclusively, that there is no quackery about it. The only secret concerning it, consists in the manner of obtaining and compounding the medical properties of the vegetable from which it derives its name. And if in reality it is, as we have no reason to doubt, a complete subtitute for the beneficial qualities of calomel, what a transcendent achievment the inventors and proprietors have accomplished in medical science! They deserve, and will doubtless receive he thanks and benedictions of the whole human family.

We have, ourself, given the medicine a trial with the efficacious results, and do not hesitate to recommend it to the patronage of the public.

1.000 Dollars Reward.-Reports have been in circulation in this city, for some months past, that.

MILES COMPOUND EXTRACT OF TOMATO contains Calomer, or some other mercurial preparation, and frequently salivated those making use of it.

These reports have at length reached the Eastern cities, and been industriously and extensively disseminated there, by interested individuals. It is not presumed that professional gentlemen are culpable in this matter; for such would hesitate to give currency to opinions unsupported by suffi-cient evidence. The delicate tests of the chemist would long ere this have detected the presence of mercury, if there had been the slightest admixture of it under any of its forms with

These rumors, therefore, must have originated with the ig-

norant and the designing; but they are not the less prejuctial to the public interest. The proprietors of this valuable medicine now feel called upon to take means to convince the public of the falsity of these rumors. They therefore offer a

Reward of \$1,000 to any person or persons, who prove that MILES' COMPOUND EXTRACT OF TOWATO does now contain, or ever has contained, (when sold by their Calomel, Or any other mercurial peparation whatever.

The proprietors of the extract claim, that it is a substitut for Calomel, that will it produce all the Good Effects of the mercurial, unaccompanied by any o

the unpleasant consequences that so frequently follow it When the claims of the Tomato medicine were first published to the world, many persons who had been in the habit of using calomel themselves, or in their families, were in-duced to make a trial of it; and observing a very striking similarity in the operation of the two substances, and be-

lieving that Calomel was a sort of Sui-generis Article, the operation of which could not be similated by any other medicine, they, honestly, though in-correctly, concluded that Calomel was one of the active in-

redients of the pills-Yet they did Not Sallyate.-The explanation of this is perfectly plain, and furnishes strong evidence in confirmation of the CLAIM of the medicine to be a

Substitute for Calomel.—This will appear more decidedly by a comparison of the effects of the two substances, and noting the points in which they agree and disagree,—When Calomel is taken in a form and quantity sufficient to ensure its cathartic operation, it effectually removes the morbid contents of the stomach and bowels, relieves

Hepatic and other Visceral Obstructions; removes congestion, and the morbid action and fever depend-ing upon it. Its influence is also extended to the surface, overcoming the torpidity of the extreme vessels, producing a softness of skin, and a mild perspiration. These are the ef-Successful in its operation. These are the effects of Tomato medicine, with this difference—the Tomato medi-

cine will determine more thoroughly to the surface, and consequently its operation will be followed with Less Debility and Irritability. Calomel given in doses calculated to produce its specific effect upon the constitution, operates as a mild stimulants to every fibre of the body, gradually changing the action, or es-

tablishing a new one incompatible with the morbid actions that constitute the disease; when taken in this manner its effects are apt to fall suddenly and with great energy upon certain parts of the glandular system, (especially the salivary) stimulating them to excessive action, accompanied with profuse salivation, swelling of the gums, loos and occasionally with consequences of the most frightful character! The same unpleasant effects not unfrequently follow its administration in larger quantities. This preparation of Tomato also acts as a universal

Stimulant and Alterative, and every vessel, nerve and fibre of the body will be brought under its influence, if its use be continued for any consideral ble length of time; but it has no tendency to dangerous it regularities of action. Its exciting power is NEVER determined upon particular parts of the glandular system; it acts on the glands with an equal intensity, so that

Salivation is not to be apprehended. A medicine thus efficient, bearing such a striking analogy in its therapeutice effects, on all the adominal viscera, to Colomel, and yet containing
Not a Particle of that or any other mineral whateve

must be, and is a great desideratum with the people throughout the whole length and breadth of the American continent, and cannot be too highly appreciated. Multiplied thousands upon thousands have used, and are now using this medicine, with the Happiest Effects, in all the various diseases in which Calomel is indicated; and now have experienced the sad effects sometimes produced by this article. Thousands more would no doubt use it, were it not for the above-

Slanderous Reports. The proprietors and friends of this medicine generally, are of the opinion that, when it shall have become known, and its virtues fully appreciated, people who are hustile to the use of Calomel will no longer be induced in self-defence, to take up with the hosts of

Quackeries and Nostrums, that at this time flood the country.

This medicine is put up in convenient form for family use, and sold by druggists generally in this and other cities in the U. S.; and also by agents specially appointed in the small

Applications for larg supplies, and for agencies, must be one of the Proprietors and General Agent, comer of April 26, 1838. Fourth and Main sts., Cincinnati.